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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.

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VOL. XIX NO. 89— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

KING ALFONSO BOUND FOR ENGLAND.

ZAMORA ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN.

Mexico Flies Republican Flag Before King's Abdication.

Signor Zamora has announced the new cabinet for the Republic.

Long before the abdication of King Alfonso was announced the headquarters of "New Spain" were opened in Mexico City.

King Alfonso, whose destination was so far kept a secret is bound for England.

LONDON, April 15.

Madrid—Alfonso sailed before dawn on board cruiser "Principe Alfonso", it is believed, for England.

Though Alfonso has left the country, it is authoritatively learnt that he has not formally abdicated and that he did not sign any document before departure.—Reuter.

QUEEN LEAVES FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, April 15.

Madrid—The Queen and her children unobtrusively boarded a train for France at Escurial Station this morning.—Reuter.

The New Cabinet

—:o:—

LONDON, April 14.

Snr. Zamora has announced that the first principle of his programme is "to go slow to prevent disorder and bloodshed". His Cabinet comprises.

Snr. Zamora, Prime Minister.

Lerroux, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Azana, Minister for War.

Casares Quiraga, Minister of Marine.

Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Finance.

Miguel Maura, Minister for Interior.

Albornoz, Minister for Public Works.

Largo Caballeo, Minister for Labour.

Martinez Barricos, Minister for Economy.

Fernando Delosrios, Minister of Public Instruction.—Reuter.

President Of Catalan Republic

LONDON, April 14.

Barcelona.—Sgr. Macia has been proclaimed President of the Catalan Republic. He has appealed for order, quiet and collaboration to enable him to regain the liberty of Catalonia.—Reuter.

Repurcussions In Mexico

—:o:—

LONDON, April 14.

New York.—A message from Mexico City states that the headquarters of "new spain" were opened at noon in Avenida Madero and before King Alfonso's abdication was proclaimed, the New Spanish Republican purple yellow and red flag was hoisted over the building.—Reuter.

Alfonso Leaves For Cartagena

—:o:—

LONDON, April 14.

Madrid.—King Alfonso has left for Cartagena. His departure in the evening was totally unobserved. It followed the offer to abdicate in favour of his son to which the Republicans replied insisting on unconditional renunciation of power. King Alfonso was accompanied by the Prince of Asturias, Admiral Rivera, Duke of Miranda and a few faithful members of the Civil Guard. Other members of the Royal Family leave Madrid tomorrow morning. It is understood that the King will embark at dawn for an unknown destination.—Reuter.

King Alfonso's Arrival

—:o:—

LONDON, April 15.

Madrid.—King Alfonso accompanied by the Duke of Miranda arrived in Carthagena at 4 o'clock in the morning and immediately boarded the cruiser "Principe Alfonso."—Reuter.

Destination, An Official Secret

—:o:—

LONDON, April 15.

Madrid.—The King's destination is an official secret, until he is "out of harm's way" but Reuter is informed that King Alfonso with the rest of his family is "en route" to Paris.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS' SWEEPING VICTORY

—:o:—

LONDON, April 14.

There was much speculation on consequence of Spanish Municipal elections. Complete results have been published. A majority of fifty provincial capitals have voted for Republicans. In Madrid and Barcelona Republican councillors have secured 90,000 votes against 58,000 for the Monarchists

In Madrid Republican candidates, numbering 30 were all elected including Zamora and several others who signed last December's Republican manifesto.

WISE AFTER EVENTS.

Commenting on situation the "Times" says "The long repressed opposition to Dictatorship established in 1923 by Primo De Rivera has been transformed among a faction of people into hostility to it. The result has seen Republican victory in these elections which are preliminary to promised elections for new Parliament by which Constitutional Government is to be restored.—Reuter.

11 AMERICANS AND MANY BRITISHERS KILLED BY NICARAGUANS.

LONDON, April 15.

New Orleans—Eleven Americans and unknown number of British subjects have been killed by Nicaraguan insurgents advancing on Puerto Gabezas, according to reports received by the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company here.—Reuter.

Bombay's Civic Address To Mahatmaji

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will present a civic address to Gandhiji in the Corporation Hall on Saturday, the 18th inst. at 3-50 p.m. (Bombay Time). On this occasion admission to the Hall will be by tickets to be obtained through Municipal Councillors to whom the necessary tickets have been issued.

GANDHIJI NOT DISSATISFIED.

Delhi Truce And Bombay Government.

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 15.

Interviewed regarding a press report that Mahatma Gandhi is not at all satisfied with the way in which the Bombay Government is implementing the Gandhi-Irwin agreement, etc., Mahatma Gandhi said.—"The report is wholly unauthorised and is a very unintelligent anticipation of events".—A. P.

Mahatmaji's Bombay Programme

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Mahatma Gandhi will see the Viceroy in Bombay on 16th April and the Governor of Bombay on 17th.

Gandhiji is still having slight temperature daily. He is however attending to his routine work.

A representative of Morvi State arrived here to-day and sought Gandhiji's advice regarding Satyagraha going on in that State. It is not known what advice Mahatma Gandhi gave to the representative.—A. P.

GANDHIJI ARRIVING IN BOMBAY THIS MORNING.

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi left to-night for Bombay by the Gujarat Mail. A small crowd collected at the station for his *darshan*. Mr. and Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai with whom Mahatma Gandhi stayed were also at the station.

Mahatma Gandhi has received a message from Morvi informing him of the successful termination of the Satyagraha there.—A. P.

200 More "Rebels" Killed And Wounded.

TROUBLE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, April 15.

There has been serious trouble in Thayetmyo during the past few days owing to the appearance of rebels there. Civil and Military Police met in Kama township two parties of rebels armed with guns and dahs on April 10 and 13. About 200 were killed and wounded.

During a second skirmish, Mr. H. C. Smith, Police Superintendent, was wounded by a rebel and brought to Rangoon Hospital.

On both occasions the rebels opened fire, but when the police retaliated, they escaped. No other casualty is reported on the police side.—A. P.

Mr. Aney To Preside Over Satara Conference.

YEOTMAL, April 15.

Mr. M. S. Aney has agreed to preside over the Satara District Conference and the Released Political Prisoners Conference to be held at Satara in the beginning of May.—A. P.

"Notorious Afghan Brigand" Killed.

—:o:—

(Delayed by 15 hours).

PESHAWAR, April 15.

Information received from a Peshawar Chemist at Kabul shows that the notorious Afghan brigand Ibrahim Beg has been killed in an engagement with the forces of the Afghan Minister for War in Mazar-i-Sharif, and that his companions have been arrested.—A. P.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

LONDON, April 15.

In re-play of Final of the Scottish Cup to-day, Celtic beat Motherwell by 4 goals to 2.—Reuter.

GANDHI BACK IN SABARMATI ASHRAM

"Not A Breach Of My Dandi Vow."

MAHATMA EXPLAINS.

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi again visited his Ashram this morning. Asked by a representative of the Associated Press, if his visits to the Ashram were a breach of the vow taken by him last year, Mahatma Gandhi said "I have been going to the Ashram recently every day to see Imam Saheb, who is very seriously ill and other patients. It is quite untrue to suggest that this is in any shape or form a breach of my vow about not going to the Ashram. The vow has reference to settling down in the Ashram and leading there the ordinary settled Ashram life but it does not in any way preclude me from visiting the Ashram for seeing the patients or in furtherance of the very thing for which the vow was taken.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE LAY MEN!

Indeed, nothing in the vow prevents me from staying at the Ashram whenever I come to Ahmedabad but I deliberately refrain from doing so in order not to create any confusion in the minds of the large body of people who would not and have no time to understand the full significance of the vow. I consider it to be an important pledge having been taken by many of my companions I wanted, therefore to be extra cautious and hence did not stay in the Ashram even temporarily, but I should be defeating the very end of the vow if I heartlessly refuse to go there and see and console patients, or attend to some such matter."

Asked if he had permitted some of the volunteers with whom he had marched to Dandi last year, and who were bound by a similar pledge, to stay at the Ashram, Gandhiji said "If I found that it was necessary to keep any of my fellow pilgrims for the furtherance of the cause, I should not hesitate to keep them at the Ashram without laying them open to the charge of a breach of the vow."

—A. P.

(On the eve of starting for the famous Dandi march to open the Civil Disobedience Campaign Mahatma Gandhi had taken a vow that he will not be returning to the Ashram till India got Swaraj.)

Gandhi-Irwin Truce And Lancashire--

NO FAVOURABLE EFFECT ON TRADE.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Mr. Gillett, Secretary to Board of Trade, said that there was no evidence that orders were being placed in Lancashire as result of Irwin-Gandhi Agreement.

Tentative enquiries were reported from Bombay but orders had not materialised. He understood that somewhat better commercial atmosphere prevailed than for some time. Mr. Gillett added that scheme for re-export of British stocks had not reached definite stage and therefore it was impossible to state its effect.

Mr. Hacking declared that Mr. Gillett's reply was an exact contradiction of the recent speech of the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Gillett said that he had nothing to add.

Replying to Mr. Hacking who suggested sending a Trade Delegation to India to study the difficulties of Lancashire cotton trade, Mr. Gillett expressed opinion that it would serve no useful purpose whilst abnormal political considerations dominated India's import of cotton goods but he indicated willingness to consider the matter and hoped that cotton trade would inform him if they were in favour of it.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

Wants To Meet Prominent Muslims

'HINDU MUSLIM UNITY IS MY LIFE'S WORK."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Bombay by the Punjab Mail on Wednesday and was received at the station by her friends. Almost the first to greet her on the platform were the Press reporters whom she cleverly evaded. After the Karachi Congress she had a strenuous programme and has invariably been travelling all the while. She looked very much tired.

A "Chronicle" representative who called on her at Taj Mahal Hotel, was warmly received by her. From the conversations that followed it was apparent that she was very much concerned about the Hindu-Muslim question to the solution of which she proposes to address herself. "The problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity is my life's work and I shall not rest till I have achieved it," she declared with determination.

WANTS TO MEET PROMINENT MUSLIMS.

She has not chalked out any definite programme, but proposes to meet prominent Mussalmans of the city and discuss the question with them. She wants to study the situation in Bombay before making any public statement.

She had a very interesting account to give about her tour in Sind and visits to Lahore, Meerut, Gwalior and other places where she was accorded enthusiastic receptions.

MEERUT ACCUSED ARE KEEPING REMARKABLY WELL.

"The Meerut accussed," she said "are looking remarkably well." It would take some time before the case is concluded. She thought that the Government might release them after the case was over but the withdrawal of the prosecution was out of question.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

"Gwalior provided a pleasant surprise for me," she went on. The huge public meeting that was arranged was out of all expectations Every section of the community including high Government officials, were present. The hundreds of women who attended the meeting were full of enthusiasm which bespoke the new awakening in the women of India.

PESSIMISTIC ABOUT R.T.C.

The conversation then turned to the Round Table Conference. She was very pessimistic about its success. The way in which the terms of the Delhi Truce were being carried out by Government was very discouraging and if the situation continued to take the same course as at present, she could not say whether that Conference would not break down. She thought that there was no use of attending the Conference, if the communal problem was not solved before it met. "But, Conference or no Conference. this question has to be settled," she said.

As regards representation at the Conference, she said that there was no need for more persons from the Congress side. She is of the emphatic opinion that only Mahatma Gandhi should go to London.

As for her future programme she awaits the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi to-day (Thursday) in the city.

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (Congressite) was unanimously elected Mayor of Calcutta at to-night's meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Abdur Rezzak was elected Deputy Mayor.—A. P.

LATHI HAS LOST ITS CHARM.

"Now We Expect Bullets And Gallows."

... CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN BROACH. ...

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Apr. 15.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here yesterday from Hansot. He was welcomed by the City Fathers on the station. Sjt. Dinkerrao the President, garlanded the Sardar. Prominent citizens were also present. The Sardar then drove to the Sevashram. Sjts. C. Rajgopalachari and Morarjibhai accompanied the Sardar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai discussed the problem of boycotting foreign cloth with the local cloth merchants and personally visited their shops. As a result of the discussions many cloth merchants have signed the pledges boycotting foreign cloth.

In the evening Sardar Vallabhbhai addressed a largely attended public meeting. Dr. Chandulal addressing the meeting observed that the Sardar had come to examine their work and hence it was the duty of the citizens of Broach to give a good account of themselves.

Sardar Vallabhbhai exhorted the audience to boycott foreign cloth. He assured the public that the farmers of Gujarat were firm in their resolve and if anything untoward happened they were ready for greater sacrifice. He praised the work done by the Vanars.

He said:—"We have to take back confiscated lands and the Congress will never sit idle as long as these lands are not restored to their original owners. Lathi charge has lost its charm; now we expect to receive bullets and gallows".

The Sardar left for Jambusar at 9-30 p.m.

OVER A THOUSAND MUSLIM DELEGATES ATTEND KARACHI CONGRESS.

Congress Secretary Gives Lie To Communalist's Mis-statement.

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

With reference to Haji Seth Abdullah Haroon's statement that very few Muslims attended the Karachi Congress, Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, says that a very large number of Muslims attended the Congress.

N. W. F. GOING STRONG.

About four hundred came from the North West Frontier and a very strong contingent from the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay.

Altogether there were at least one thousand Mussalmans who attended as delegates and visitors.

There were no less than fifty Muslim members on the Reception Committee.—A. P.

Muslim Nationalist Conference.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" TO ATTEND. ...

LUCKNOW, April 15.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has issued the following statement:—"In spite of the short notice, a large number of delegates from the Punjab, Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces and Bombay are attending the Muslim Nationalist Conference.

A few delegates from Sindh and the Central Provinces are also expected. No information has yet been received from Madras and the Frontier, but it is hoped that Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan and others will attend.

The Reception Committee is making arrangements for the boarding and lodging of delegates. Delegates shall be received at the station by the Reception Committee offices and volunteers."—A. P.

MUSLIMS MUST ATTEND LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

Dr. Syed Mahmud makes a strong appeal to Muslims to gather in Lucknow in large numbers for the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference on the 18th instant. He says "In the past we have not been vocal in trying to prove our claims to represent Muslim opinion in India".

Dr. Mahmud goes on to say that Maulana Shaukat Ali is again busy throwing a challenge to Nationalist Muslims to fight him.

"I must, therefore, with all respect and humility, accept this challenge. If some of our old colleagues chose to keep away, it is unfortunate, but so far as we are concerned, we propose to keep in the vanguard of the national forces and go ahead in spite of those who have deserted us."—A. P.

RIOTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Change In Personnel

MR. JUSTICE KING NOT AVAILABLE

NAINITAL, April 14.

As Mr. Justice Moss King's services are not available, the Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. G. Allen, I. C. S. to be A member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Cawnpore outbreak. Mr. Allen is a senior District and Sessions Judge and is shortly to officiate as a Judge of the High Court.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

New York, April 15.

Previous closing	10.52
To-day's opening	10.44
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	10.38
Difference	—.14
Broach expectation A-M	195
Broach expectation J-A	200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 15.

Previous closing	5.66
To-day's opening	5.58
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	5.56
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 15.

Silver ready	13 2 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver forward	13 1 0
Higher	unchanged.

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 15.

Vaishakh	43 8 0
Chaitra	43 9 0 (with duty)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—DEPOT SALESMEN in every District to sell medicines pay Rs. 50. Cash security 1,000 essential against goods entrusted. NILANI PHARMACAL CO., Ratan House, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.
A R 4822

WANTED—AN ACCOUNT CASHIER for Mofussil. Experienced hands need only apply to Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4823

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with Oil Factory experience pay up to Rs. 300/- per month according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4823

WANTED.—For permanent Indian and Overseas service with ourselves. 80 CLERKS, 10 STOREKEEPERS, 8 ACCOUNTANTS. Terms Reasonable. Passage paid. Apply up to 28th instant. GENERAL MANAGER, Earnest Bright & Company. Manufacturers and Distributors, Ludhiana (Punjab).
A R4819

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Hand-woven cloth. Pay Rs. 30/-. plus III Class Railway fare and 2 per cent. commission on sales. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Only experienced, Hindustani speakers need apply personally, M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, 208, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R 4618

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

WANTED—Energetic and Young SALESMEN and CLERKS. Failed medical students preferred. Apply personally with applications at N. POWELL & CO.'S Works on Jetha Street, Lamington Road North, near the Bombay Central Station, between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
A 2843

OPENINGS WANTED for Anglo-Indian LADS of good character and training, who have finished school. Some would like farm work for board, lodging, and pocket money. Some have had motor class training. Apply SECRETARY, Kalimpong Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal.
A 2841

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Earn thousands monthly through Prof. SHROFF'S one sure New York Cotton Closing Figure. Charges Rupees ten, Special 5, doubling twenty, trebling fifty or sharing profit. Opposite "Pigeon Stand, Mint Road near G.P.O.
R4796

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE? Yes, perfectly safe and sure specific discovered after long research. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. SAILASRAM (D) P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna), Bengal.
R4780

Public Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 22nd instant to those creditors, who have proved their claims. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address of the creditors, appearing in the records of this Office.

INSOLVENCY NO.	ESTATE	PARTICULARS OF DIVIDEND.
360 of 1917.	Dharamsey Becherdas Sha.	A first & final dividend of 16 annas in the rupee.
1521 of 1925.	Nanabhai Tallockchand traded as Tallockchand & Sons.	A second dividend of 2 pies in the rupee.
496 of 1923.	Vallabhdas Khimji Thucker.	A second & final dividend of 1 anna & 2 pies in the rupee.
1121 & 1166 of 1926.	Krishna Baldeo Ambalal Parikh & anr. traded as Ochavlal Ambalal Javeri.	A second & final dividend of 4½ pies in the rupee.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1931.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay
2860

Trade Announcement.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from influential gentlemen to represent a progressive Indian Life Insurance Company of Bombay on Liberal terms of Commission, salary or both on guaranteed business. Please apply to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 4821

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SHOWROOMS Office-premises and Godown on the Main Queens Road, opposite Charni Road Station and on Lamington Road, near Opera House. For particulars apply to EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queens Road, Bombay.
C 2858

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

50 SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 190921-70 of the above Company, Standing in the name of Haridas Gordhandas have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Wittett Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month, otherwise Duplicate share certificates will be issued.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agent.
2846

NOTICE

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1930, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Preference share and at the rate of Rs. 10/- per Ordinary share, both free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Monday, the 18th May, 1931, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturday and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days, at the registered Office of the Company "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names be on the register on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1931.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the share-holders on Saturday the 16th May 1931.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 24th April, 1931 to Monday, the 4th May 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
By their Constituted Attorney.
M. N. KUKA.
Bombay, 15th April, 1931.
2859

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 3062/151 of 1931.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's Notification No. 1743/151, dated the 7th February 1930, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has made the following additional rules:—

6. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to remain standing for a period of more than thirty minutes on the following streets:—

(1) Hornby Road from Flora Fountain to Victoria Terminus (except the portion between the west footpath and the tramway shelter opposite Bhatia Bagh on which halting is totally prohibited in the following rule No. 7);
(2) Esplanade Road from Flora Fountain to Rampart Row;
(3) Queen's Road;
(4) New Queen's Road.

7. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on the following streets:—

(1) Hornby Road between the west footpath and the tramway shelter opposite Bhatia Bagh;
(2) Hornby Vellard.

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office
Bombay, 19th March, 1931.
2853

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy-designate and the departure of H. E. the Viceroy, the APOLLO BUNDAR and STRAND ROAD will be RESERVED for public purposes as under:—

FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1931.—From 6-15 a.m. until after the State procession has passed.

SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1931.—From 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
2855

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35/- (less Income Tax) per Preference Share and a dividend of Rs. 60/- (free of Income Tax) per Ordinary Share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1930. These dividends are payable to shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March 1931.

The above dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 20th April, 1931, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. (S. T.)

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
for the Bombay Company Limited.
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1931.
2861

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of Race Horse 'RABDAN', which can be seen at stable of Messrs. J. Crawford & Co., No. 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla. The offers should be submitted on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to The Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
2857

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy-designate and the departure of H. E. the Viceroy, the following roads will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes as under:—

FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1931.

From 7 a.m. until after the State procession has passed.
APOLLO PIER ROAD.
ESPLANADE ROAD (South) as far as Flora Fountain.
CHURCHGATE STREET (West.)

From 8 a.m. until after the State Procession has passed.
QUEEN'S ROAD—from its junction with Churchgate Street to New Queen's Road.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.
SANDHURST BRIDGE.
CHAUPATI.
WALKESHWAR ROAD TO LOWER GATE—Government House.

SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1931.

From 12 noon until after the Viceregal procession has passed.
MAYO ROAD—from Bandstand to Queen's Statue
From 12-15 p.m. until after the Viceregal procession has passed.
WAUDBY ROAD.
BORI BUNDAR.

From 12-20 p.m. until after the Viceregal procession has passed.
HORNBY ROAD (South) from Bori Bundar.
ESPLANADE ROAD from its junction with Hornby Road to Apollo Pier Road.
APOLLO PIER ROAD.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
2854

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1930, was declared at the rate of Rs. 30/- per share and is payable to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March, 1931.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9 Wallace Street, on and after Monday 20th April 1931, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.)

On behalf of
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg.: Co. Ltd.,
For the Bombay Company Ltd.,
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April 1931.
2862

NOTICE

1 Post RAJ JYOTISHI
2. Salary upto Rs. 300/- which may be in land or in cash or both.
Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions, etc., by State Rules.
Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 10th May, 1931 to the HOME MINISTER to His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
2852

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 1341 of 1924

In re: HARGOWANDAS TULSIDAS and SAKALCHAND HARGOWANDAS, lately carrying on business in German Silver in the name of Hargowandas Tulsidas and Sons at Shaik Memon Street and now Unemployed:..... adjudged Insolvents

To

SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY & Co.; Jaduram Jestaram; Sitalchand Amichand; Vajechand Tarachand, Shivram Girdhar, Chagon Shamji, Bai Tara Thakurdas Mulchand, Dayabhai Fakirchand, Mahekchand Keshowji, Govindji Dharamsey, Amratlal Surajmal, Manekchand Punamchand, Magonlal Jugjiwan, Chandulal Chagonlal, Shamji Akhai, Bai Ratan daughter of Nagindas Rupchand, Balubhai Purshottam, Jesingbhai Nayahalchand, Vithaldas Gordhan, Bai Dhirajwanti, Mulchand Nihalchand, Mohanlal Pitamber, Jaichand Mohanlal, Kasturchand Panachand, Virchand Shamji, Mohanlal Uttamchand, Hiralal Chunilal, Bai Motikore, Mahasukhram Leherchand, Tribuwandas Vachraj, Hemchand Manekchand, Komalsi Gulabchand, Hansraj Jadalji, Nemchand Bapubhai, Bai Keshar Lalla Purshottam, Kalidas Mitachand The Metal Merchant Co., Kishore Bhugwanji, Mohanlal Magonlal, Bai Achirath, Bai Moni daughter of Mulshanker Jetharam, Shamaldas Dullabhram, Punamchand Runchod, Shankerlal Nahonchand, Bai Nathi Anchete and Bai Sita, Sakalchand Ramchand, Damji Anandji, Pachadji Vastaram Gordhan Umtharam, Manilal Mahadeo, Meghji Vera Danawala, Chandulal Chunilal, Bai Kadvi Mohanlal Magonlal, Magonlal Ramnath, Chunilal Chagonlal, Manilal Chagonlal, Bhagumal Chunilal and Patumal Dadumal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of May, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1931.
2863

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MATHERAN.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

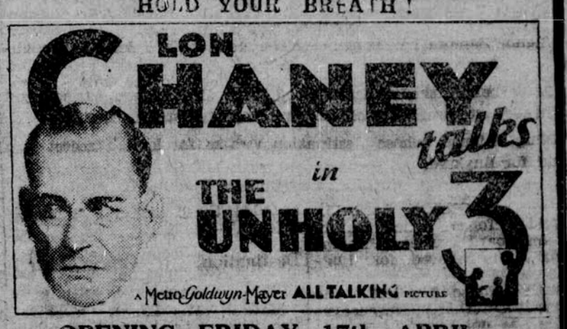
Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 17th May next at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Mon Repos" Bungalow, Luisa Point, Matheran valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, drawing room suites, cabinet sofas, cabinets, almyrahs, bedsteads, writing and dressing tables, handsome vases, chinaware, crockery, cut glass oil chandeliers, garden lamp-posts with lamps etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 6 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE SHOW OF 1000 WONDERS!
Paul Whiteman and his Band
IN
"KING of JAZZ"
Universal's Million Dollar Entertainment!
Featuring a galaxy of players selected from the World's leading exponents of every phase of Entertainment.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
COME ON OVER
TO MEET
THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS
with
REGINALD DENNY & FIFI DORSAY
HOLD YOUR BREATH!


OPENING FRIDAY 17th APRIL.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL Fair AND AMUSEMENT Park
Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
NEXT WEEK
Boxing Exhibitions
NIGHTLY
Percy Vengar v Peter George
East African Champion
Free Attraction
GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT
FRIDAY 24th
New Attractions!
MARSHALL
The Modern Hercules, strongest man in the East. Rs. 500 reward for any person that can perform the same feats. Finest Physical culture display nightly.
New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, Indian Acrobats
AND HIGH CLASS
DANCING
FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS AND BLACKBIRDS SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS.
EXHIBIT YOUR GOODS WITH US FOR BIG SALES

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL TALKING, SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
THE MARX BROS
IN
THE COCOANUTS
Hear and See the Inimitable fooling of the World's four greatest men.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT
featuring
MRS. BAPSEY SABAVALLA
and
HER BAND OF SOCIETY AMATEURS

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6.30 AND 10 P. M.
COHENS and KELLYS IN SCOTLAND
featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
SEE them in Kilts and HEAR the Biggest Scotch Jokes You've ever heard

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
100 per cent. LAUGHING, SCREAMING, HOWLING, YELLING SUPER SENSATION!
COHENS & KELLYS IN AFRICA
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
Also
SPECIAL TOPICAL FILM OF THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS at KARACHI

PATHE
4, 6-30 & 10
Special Comedy Programme
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
BURLESQUE ON CARMEN
Charlie's Greatest Comedy
With
5 Mickey Mouse Cartoons
And
THE BOAT RACE
from start to finish.
you will laugh for hours—and then some

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PROBLEM OF REPRESENTATION.

Professor Batheja's Solution.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATE FOR UPPER HOUSE.

"It is impossible to stabilise the communal situation on the basis of the separate electorates as the Round Table Conference has attempted to do.

"There must be joint electorates in some form in order to start the country on the road to national unity."

These views were expressed by Professor H. R. Batheja in a special interview to the "Indian Nation." He has adumbrated a novel scheme for striking the happy mean between communalism and nationalism.

Professor Batheja is the head of the Department of Economics and Political Science in Patna University, and has studied the problem of minority representation. After having done very valuable work as Secretary and Member of the Bihar and Orissa Banking Enquiry Committee, he visited various countries in Europe and studied at close quarters the work of the League of Nations Assembly and the Imperial and Round Table Conferences.

EVILS OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Mr. Batheja expressed his inability as a Government servant to discuss the political aspects of the minority question, but speaking as a Professor of Political Science, he said that its solution was not beyond the resources of political mechanics, if the necessary minimum of goodwill implied in a common associated life was forthcoming. It is impossible to stabilise the communal situation on the basis of separate electorates as the Round Table Conference has attempted to do, because the only stabilising element which had made the system of separate electorates somehow workable—the official bloc—has been completely knocked out by the proposed reforms. Henceforward, if the present system is continued, an arrogant majority will always be confronted by a truculent minority with no buffer between them. If good sense does not prevail, the majority will exercise its power unchecked and the minority will not be able to resist the temptation of requisitioning the exceptional powers of the Governor. It is obvious as the Prime Minister has suggested, that a fresh start must be made if a total breakdown is to be avoided.

A FALSE START.

Both the Hindus and Muslims have unfortunately made a false start. The former seem to think that the solution should be on the Western lines of joint electorates, forgetting that joint electorates imply a certain community of customs and ideas, which at present, amongst the various elements of the Indian population, does not exist. The Muslims, on the other hand, are equally mistaken in thinking that protection can only be obtained by a geographical division of the country and a complete partition of sovereignty. A territorial division of India does not solve the problem of minorities in the divided area, but only aggravates it: and a political partition creates a state within a state. What is required is to render equal justice to the conflicting principles of unity and freedom, union and separation, and to provide both for the part and the whole.

COMMUNAL FEDERATION.

"There must be joint electorates," continued Mr. Batheja, "in some form and to some extent, in order to start the country on the road to national unity, but they cannot be carried so far as to deny any real means of self-expression to minorities." It has been suggested that the principle of joint electorates might be modified by reservation of seats, or by holding elections in two stages, one through separate electorates and the other through joint electorates, or by making a certain percentage of non-communal votes obligatory for successful election, or by filling a certain proportion of seats by election through joint electorates and the rest through separate electorates. He rejected all these devices as either inadequate, illusory or unsatisfactory and recommended a novel scheme of his own which he called communal federation. Reservation of seats in joint electorates he said, was a double-edged weapon which modified the quality of the minority as well as of the majority, and, if the minority was very small, might modify it out of existence. Double elections would yield different results according as the separate election was held first or last, the second election being really a duplication of the first.

The communal veto arrangement suggested by the late Mr. Mahomed Ali, besides being complicated to work, would eliminate strong personalities and might return anaemic representatives to the legislative bodies. The division of seats into joint and separate electorates would favour either the joint or the separate principle and whichever had the larger number of seats allotted to it, would ultimately carry the day. If the division was equal, the arrangement would not be much different from Mr. Batheja's scheme of communal federation.

MINORITY SEATS.

Before formulating his scheme Mr. Batheja suggested that a minority of less than ten per cent. should everywhere be represented through separate electorates, as the believed that such small minorities, under joint electorates would not be able to influence materially the character of a majority and would at the same time be denied real representation. He specially mentioned the Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Parsis, the Muslims in Madras, C. P. and Orissa and the Hindus in the N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan as instances of such minorities. For the other provinces containing major minorities he recommended a sort of communal federation, on the analogy of the territorial federation proposed to be set up at the Centre. He suggested the setting up of a provincial bicameral legislatures, the Upper House to be constituted on the basis of separate electorates like the present Legislative Councils, and the Lower House to be elected by joint electorates on a basis of Proportional Representation according to the method of the single transferable vote. Thus the Upper House could be an organ of communal representation with weightage for minorities on the analogy of the senates of the territorial federations of the United States of America, Germany and Switzerland and the Lower House will be an organ of national representation. The Ministry would be recruited from, and be responsible to, both Houses and would be turned out only by the joint vote of both.

ADVANTAGES.

By concentrating votes on their own candidates in multi-chambered constituencies under the single transferable vote system, minorities would be able to secure a fair share of representation in the lower chamber, but should this arrangement fail, minorities of less than twenty per cent. might have some seats reserved for them. If the weight of the minorities in the Upper Chamber was such as to make it excessively communal, this could be neutralised to some extent by giving representation in it to economic minorities also so as to balance the economic principle against the communal principle. The provincial chambers may also serve as constituencies for indirect election to the respective Federal Chambers. By these means Mr. Batheja hoped to retain for the service of the State strong communal personalities and also provide for men of wider national sympathies.

FREE STATE MINISTER'S SECRET.

Royal Visit To Dublin?

THURSDAY, (March 30.

Mr. McGilligan, the Irish Free State Minister for External Affairs, spent in London on a

"delicate mission, with regard to which there, was an unusual amount of official reticence.

But is was strongly rumoured last night, that one of the objects of his visit was in connection with:

"a proposal that the King should shortly pay a visit to the Free State.

Mr. McGilligan was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace during the afternoon.

He also had conversations with Mr. J. H. Thomas. These concerned the "delicate and difficult negotiations" which Mr. Thomas announced on St. Patrick's night (Tuesday), "had just been concluded."

These, it is understood, were in connection with the pending abolition in Ireland of the right of appeal to the Privy Council.

It was decided at last year's Imperial Conference that each Dominion should be free to abolish that right by legislation.

And the Free State Government has already announced its intention of introducing a Bill for that purpose.

But the situation in the case of Ireland is complicated by the fact that the right of appeal was embodied in the Treaty between Great Britain and the Free State.

Recent negotiations have been directed to finding a way out of that technical difficulty.

Mr. McGilligan's visit was a flying one. He came over by the night boat on Wednesday and left London again last night by the Irish mail. "Daily Herald".

ROTHERMERE'S QUARREL

'Mail' Ex-Editor Lifts Zinoviev Veil

Lord Rothermere and his ex-editor of the "Daily Mail", Mr. Marlowe, carried their quarrel a stage further in mail week.

"Every word in my letter which Mr. Baldwin read is true" was Mr. Marlowe's reply to the Press peer's previously issued contradiction.

Both of them are claiming "credit" for exploiting the Zinviev letter at the 1924 election.

Lord Rothermere was the first claim. In Tuesday's "Daily Mail" he said:—

"In 1924, thanks to the Zinoviev letter, the "Dail Mail", under my direction secured his Mr. Baldwin's return to office....."

On Monday, in his letter to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Marlowe claimed the credit for himself. He said:—

"As to the Zinoviev letter, Lord Rothermere knew nothing about it until it was published.

Yesterday, Lord Rothermere retorted:

"My old friend Marlowe has poor memory."

"There was no hesitation in regard to the Zinoviev letter, he added: "I understood its full significance much more than Mr. Marlowe, and I took steps to see it had the maximum exploitation."

Later in the day, Mr. Marlowe retorted: "Every word in my letter which Mr. Baldwin said is true".

Meanwhile, Mr. Marlowe said Lord Rothermere are also quarreling as to which of them dictated "Daily Mail" political policy.

Mr. Marlowe says:—It was under my direction that the "Daily Mail" threw all its energies into the election campaign in support of the Conservative cause."

Lord Rothermere replies:—"Mr. Marlowe never had any political control of the "Daily Mail".

—"Daily Herald".

TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIAN "SLAVERY"

Russian Workers' Eagerness To Complete 5-Year Plan

Mr. H. E. Metcalfe writes in the "Spectator":—

I take great exception to the statement in your correspondent's letter which appears in your issue of March 7th, where he says that the success of the Five Year Plan means the enslavement of the whole population of Russia, and the flooding of the world with slave-made goods; also that every workman in England will lose his job, and every employer his capital' Such sweeping generalisations as these destroy any possible value the letter might otherwise have had.

To witness, as I have done, with what keenness the Russian workmen learn to manipulate their latest machines, and how enthusiastic the peasants are over the arrival of a new tractor, is a sight ever to be remembered. All fair-minded people, who have visited Russia, will testify that the Russian workmen and peasants as a whole are eager and interested in their jobs, and as for the young people, their determination to do all in their power towards consummating the Five Year Plan is almost a religion with them.

Referring again to the much discussed Russian Timber Camps nine-tenths of the workers are seasonal hands, many of them coming up from their villages with their own horses—the task is no harder than that of lumber men in other northern latitudes. The pay, even taking into consideration the higher cost of living, is better than it was formerly; the huts are strongly built, and, if anything, overheated—fuel being, of course, plentiful—and there are fairly well equipped forest hospitals, with competent medical attention, a thing unknown in these camps in pre-War Russia. Even if a small percentage of convict labour were employed, to write of the conditions in these timber camps in the way your correspondent has done is grotesque.

It is those who are wasting their lives under the "dole" in this country, and the more serious cases who are not eligible for the "dole" and see no hope of getting a job, about whom our people should feel most concerned. Any attempt to antagonise a powerful neighbour and a great potential customer is doing England a cruel disservice, especially at a time when the appalling conditions in our industrial centres are causing widespread suffering and embitterment.

At the end of the present Five Year Plan there will be another similar one, and if the present is successful in that also, assuredly have a great effect on the present economic life of the countries outside Russia, than anything else will. My view is that Russia's nation-wide co-operative experiment will in time drive the rest of the world into a few entirely self-contained areas, possessing all the raw materials and other products for every human want and a population sufficiently large and educated and trained to make adequat use of these natural resources, the whole area being under one unified control. This is going to be the condition in Russia before many years are over, and Europe, with its multitudinous economic entities will find it impossible to carry on against the agricultural and industrial pressure that will be brought to bear from Russia, so the different nations of that continent will have to fall in line and become a federated United States.

The same will be true of the Far East. Japan cannot possibly exist with her own natural resources alone, no iron, wool, cotton, etc., so China and Japan will be compelled by force of circumstances to come together. The U.S.A. and the British Empire are already both self-contained, both as regards materials and population, but the future of the latter is already causing great anxiety because some of the component parts are showing signs of disintegration.

I would again emphasise most strongly that it is the bounden duty of us all to work against enmity and hatred between Great Britain and Russia with every means in our power, otherwise the men and women of the next generation will be unable to escape having to reap the harvest of another war which many well-meaning people of to-day are thoughtlessly preparing.

NEW YORK'S MAYOR

Public Demand For Impeachment

NEW YORK.

A striking situation has revealed itself in New York State, where Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is virtually being asked to renounce his Presidential ambition for the sake of ending the corrupt government of New York City.

There is now an insistent demand by many leading citizens that the Mayor of New York, James J. Walker, should be removed from office on the ground that he has failed to take adequate steps to reform his administration. This demand can only be made effective if it is officially inaugurated by the Governor. But if the Governor should take it up he will incur the mortal enmity of Tammany Hall, which was chiefly responsible for his election as Governor. Without the support of Tammany Mr. Roosevelt is unlikely to be chosen as Democratic nominee for the Presidency at the next national election, and even if so selected he probably could not win the election without the all-important vote of New York State which Tammany controls.

The issue of New York corruption has superseded all others for the present in the public eye, as the minor investigations already in progress continue to reveal shocking instances of corruption and blackmail. The Governor to-day made a public statement that he would consider the request for what amounts to the impeachment of Mayor Walker without regard to the possible political effect of his action.

TWO POLICEMEN SUSPENDED

A Reuter telegram says the two members of the New York "vice squad" who were accused of beating a middleaged charwoman and her friend unconscious and then charging them with being prostitutes have been suspended from the police force. Four other members of the force have been indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy and extortion.—"Manchester Guardian."

And now . . . famous STORK SOAP comes to you in a new blue packet

—the same pure soap at the same low price

FOR years Stork Soap has been serving thousands and thousands of families throughout India, cleansing and purifying wherever it has been used. People who are particular about the freshness of the things they wear and of the rooms in which they live, know that Stork's soft lather will do the work quicker, more thoroughly and more economically than any other household soap.

And now, so that you can recognise it more easily, Stork Soap is packed in a new blue and orange packet bearing the Tomco mark, your guarantee of purity, [illegible] and Swadeshi.

Made in Tatapuram, Cochin State, Stork Soap is composed *entirely* of pure vegetable oils. Containing no animal fats or harmful chemicals it will not hurt delicate fabrics and can even be used for the face and hands with perfect safety.

Take a packet home with you today and give it a good trial—there are three twin cakes in each packet—cheaper than any imported brand.

This is the model factory at Tatapuram, Cochin State, where Stork Soap is made. The Tomco diamond at the right is placed on all products of this factory and is your guarantee of a pure, Swadeshi article of quality.

"Washes Best— Lasts Longest"

STORK SOAP

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

IT'S ALL SATISFACTION!

All the users are unanimous in their convictions that if the most reliable, durable and accurate Alarm Timekeeper is needed, one may unhesitatingly possess the VIGO Alarm Timepiece.

Big Size .. Rs. 6/- each.
Small Size ... „ 5/8/- „
Radium figures „ 1/- extra.

VICTOR WATCH Co.,

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Telegrams: TIMEKEEPER. Telephone: 25662.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.
Price:—Per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.
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These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.
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Palatable in taste. Free from objectionable animal fats.

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Courtesy MISS MARY BRIAN "Motion Picture"
Gets "Ganesh" from Java.

GIFTS GO TO HOLLYWOOD

Mary Brain Gets "Ganesha"

Screen stars, at least in Hollywood, have been, we are told, the lucky recipients of marvellous gifts from all parts of the world. They have neither the monotony nor the convention in form or pattern of the usual birth-day or wedding gifts. A valuable antique chair is given to one, a solid gold key to another, lounging pyjamas to a third or a chocolate to a fourth. But luckiest of all is, it would appear, Mary Brian, who was given "Ganesha," the "God Luck." from one of her devoted admirers in Java. It is a hand-carved marble image believed to be more than three hundred years old.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

—:o:—

Social Historic, And Romatic Pictures

PICTURES AWAITING RELEASE.

The pictures which are awaiting release are: "Lust of God," featuring Miss Mehtab, Miss Nurjehan, and Messrs. Nandram and Bose. This is a sensational Arab Romance with fine scenery; "Prithvi Raj," "Magic Love," "Prince of the Desert," and "Shalivahan." The first one will be released from 25th at Vishnu. (SHARDA FILM CO.)

Their picture "Peace-Maker," originally titled "The Dictator," starring Miss Kumudini, Miss Mohini, Miss Lobo and Messrs. Navinchandra and Apte, with full of thrilling and pathetic scenes will be released from the 18th at the Vishnu.—(MEHTA-LUHARS).

Another latest picture of theirs named "Ranank Mahal," starring Mr. Navinchandra, Mr. Apte and Miss Mohini is nearing completion. Messrs. Mehta and Luhar are both now busy at Badami (in Bijapur) the actual place mentioned in the history of Bahamini Dynasty, which be the subject of the play.—(MEHTA-LUHARS).

"The Love Birds," produced by Mr. Nagendra Mujumdar will be shown at the same place. Their picture "Knife" is also ready for release.—(RANJIT FILM CO.)

Their latest production "The Vagabond Lover," featuring Miss Mumtaz and Mr. Gorey will be released at West End from 18th.—(SAROJ FILM CO.)

Their latest productions awaiting release are "Vanar Sena," "Khadag Bahadur," "Film Land," "Karna Veer" and "The Spy."—(KOHINOOR V. ARTISTS).

Their latest production "Kingdom of Love," featuring the famous Karnatak beauty Miss Laxmi and Messrs. Bakre and Powar will be released from the 25th at the West End. Other pictures which are also ready are "The Gamble of Life," "The Supreme Test" and "The Martyr."—(SURYA FILM CO., Bangalore).

"Dreadful Revenge," with sensational incidents starring Messrs. Harold Benjamin, Ramoo Solanki and Miss Shakunthala, is awaiting release.—(ASIAN FILM CO., Indore).

"The Terror," featuring Miss Ramkuver and Messrs. Bachoo and Murad will be released from the 18th at the Super.—(VISHWESH FILM CO.)

Mr. Kardar's masterpiece "The Golden Dagger," starring Mr. Kardar himself, Mr. Ismail and Miss Akthar is ready.—(UNITED PICTURES, Lahore).

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

SCHOLARS, PLAYERS AND STATESMEN

Humanise The Screen

Ramsay MacDonald invites as guest Charlie Chaplin. And, the hero and champion of the silent screen entertains his host with his famous walk. The Maharani of Cooch Bihar invites Douglas Fairbanks to India as guest. And, the idol of the film fans goes for shikar, visits Indian theatres and cinemas and confesses he enjoyed every minute of his stay in India. Almost everything in India appears to him to be as he said, "marvellous" Einstein is invited to Hollywood. He visits it and now every journal with pretensions to screen interest speculates as to the manner in which Einstein influenced Hollywood and Hollywood interested and influenced Einstein.

Are these incidents without significance? Are they of mere passing interest Or, is it that the screen is now, gradually but surely acquiring the status that was once the privilege of the ancient stage and drama? The screen humanises, undoubtedly many of the social angularities that survive even in regions believed to be radically modern and civilised. If the screen can, as it should reveal the teacher and the prophet for humanity, as the ancient stage once revealed, the poet and the prophet will have a powerful ally and medium.

NOVEL SOCIAL INITIATIVES

Screen Talents Intelligently Explored

"From light to Darkness", the photo-play arranged, by Mrs. Bapsey Sabavalla and her colleagues in aid of the "Andhikasram" is admittedly a "charity" show and equally admittedly it is run and managed by those described as "amateurs"

But the photo-play reveals something quite different from the work and worth of the entertainments usually organised for charity. They are usually just "ccharity" show. The items in the programme the time of the programme, the play, the concert, the variety, revue are all compiled, or rather collected and displayed hap-hazard.

"From Darkness to Light" is a fortunate exception. From the music with which the play begins to the end almost everything is thought out and arranged carefully. This is not to suggest that there were not traceable in the play obvious defects and weaknesses. They were there. They were natural and inevitable for those who confessed their limitations as amateurs. But there were also some aspects of the play that deserved the attention of some of our hardened or rather hide-bound Indian film producers. The difference that Mrs. Bapsey Sabhavalla and her colleagues have been enabled to show, is all in their favour and mostly against the professional film producer.

The average professional Indian film producers seem to have cultivated the belief that unintelligence and inefficiency somehow contribute to the permanent triumphs of the screen industry That belief must now be sheltered, the sooner the better. And, it is endeavours like those undertaken by Mrs. Bapsey Sabavalla and her friends that should provide the lead. If a player, like the lady who played "Roshan" can indicate what enlightened intelligent, interest in photo-play can achieve. the public will not hesitate in its decision against shoddy films. The public taste would be educated to demand the best, not the next best.

MUSIC IS NOT DEAD

It Is The Singers

Music and singing are dead, say the producers No, no. music and singing are not dead. It's the music and the singers.—"Photo-Play."

SYT. GOSWAMI
THE POPULAR BENGALI
Singer.

He Could Not Laugh.

A veteran picture director went to see "Once in a Lifetime," the stage play that shows up some of the absurd business methods and social antics of Hollywood. He sat through it straight-faced.

"Why don't you laugh?" asked a friend.

"How can I laugh about something I've cried about for ten years?" was the rejoinder.—"Photo-Play."

ORDER OF EMINENCE In Germany

The following dialogue occurred in the German film "Cocktails":—

"He: What is your husband? A diplomat?
She: No, greater.
He: A General?
She: No, greater.
He: A Prince?
She: No, greater.
He: What is your husband then?
She: A Film Director!"

Film Innovations

Filming a thought is the latest enterprise to be attempted in Hollywood.

The incident figures in John Barrymoore's "Svengali," which demonstrates the far-reaching power of hypnotic influence.

When Svengali broadcasts a mesmeric call to his victim, the camera follows the compelling thought which is seen moving across the roofs of Paris-by-night. Eventually, both camera and thought enter Trilby's room together and move straight to her troubled face. The entire episode is silent, save for the rustle of wind, the sounds of the night and the girl's murmur, "Svengali!" as she wakens.

Several days were devoted to the production of these scenes, which are said to convey a realistic idea of hypnotic suggestion.—"Film Weekly."

Innovation For Shaw

George Bernard Shaw usually sees nothing new under the sun. He has no surprises But his recent visit to an "Artificial Silk Exhibition" in London helped him to observe the effect of lighting on the fabrics as an innovation, as a new medium for stage costumes.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS FINDS "The Cradle Of All Arts" IN INDIA

Douglas Fairbanks, at the end of his recent lightning trip to India, expressed his views in a recent Press interview. He had a "marvellous" time ever since he landed on Indian soil. And, he enjoyed, he is reported to have said, "every minute" of his stay.

THE LOVELY POISE.

He liked the "lovely poise" of the people of India. He had very high opinion about Indian acting. He believed that the actors and actresses in India, both comic and tragic, were "marvellous."

INDIA, NOT BEHIND.

He did not agree that the art of acting for the cinema was in its infancy in India and said: "India is the cradle of all arts. Acting is an art, and I do not think India is behind any Western country in that art."

Sharda "SHE STARS. Production
in
"Lust for Gold".

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

The advancement of screen art and industry would be decidedly facilitated if the players and the play-goers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, and comments.

A correspondent expresses here his candid views about the acting, he has observed in Indian films. His views are, of course, his own personal views. But his judgment of "popular stars" might excite or prok the candour of other play-goers. Here is the opportunity.

ACTING.

"Acting of Indian films is the most unnatural and simply bogus. Actors abnormally fail to assume various moods suitable to the occasion and time. Public may be attracted, nay charmed, by beauty and coquettish motions, but the aim of the Art falls.

Comical acting is the most back ward. To be a born-jester is one thing and to pretend to be one another. Comical gestures and tricks of the actors are worst than those practised by Indian Naqqals. Face acting is too defective to criticise. The very appearance of a comic actor should tickle the public to laughter. He should be comical but not ludicrous. The opinion that I have formed about comic actors is that they do not know what comic acting is. Their very faces, appearances and demeanour wear a sort of meanness and their acting is nothing more than loafing.

ACTORS.

1. Master Eddie Billimoria—May be regarded an actor good and promising, but at time lacks energy when most essential.

2. Master Bachchu—A promising and daring youth. Will make a good actor in the near future.

3. Master Jal Merchant—Quite unfit for serious parts by ished a writer as Mr. E. V. Lucas nature. Can do better in comic Airs of effrontry spoil his serious part.

4. Master Vithal—Like a spoilt child. Naturally unfit for parts in which cool daring demeanour is required. Too much bouncing in every part spoils the charm of the play and makes it rather comical and funny. Hence he is regarded a slur upon the fair name of Douglas Fairbanks—a master of the Art.

5. Master Guzdar—Indian Charlie—true copy of Charlie Chaplin so far as features are concerned, but ludicrous and funny instead of being comical. An air of meanness in his acting and appearance.

ACTRESSES.

1. Miss Salouchna — Though charming but by nature unfit for serious parts. Too coquettish. Her ever-ready smile spoils her serious part.

2. Miss Zubaida—Controlled by all the caprices and whims of a female modernised. Fond of introducing modern fashionable novelties in plays of old. Dances well.

3. Miss Ermeline—A girl in every stage of her life—nimble and active. With more pluck and daring than most of the male actors but ever-ready with her slaps—a good swordsman—will make a good actress in any English plays. Knows the art well, but needs perfection in face acting.

4. Miss Jillo—The only actress who knows something of the face acting. Wanting in grace in her movements and fit for the part of a matron rather than that of a girl."

All correspondence for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

Krishna SAMON DANCER Production
in
"Wild Rose"

The "Lotus" KUMARI LAXMI Production
in
"KINGDOM OF LOVE."

Mehta-Luhar "SHOT FROM" Production
"Raj Bhakta."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

All the Desh Sevikas on active duty at present are requested to come to-day (Thursday) to Morar Baug at 5 p.m.

MAHILA SWADESHI BHANDAR.

Swadeshi Exhibition arranged by the Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar will be kept open to-day (Thursday) between 5 and 8 p.m. at Anand Bhuwan Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference will be held at 6.15 p.m., to-day (Thursday) at the Clerks' Union premises, 46, Churchgate Street.

WADI BUNDER STAFF UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. near Store Office, to consider the fresh situation arising out of the breaking down of the negotiations that were being carried for an amalgamation of the two Unions on the G. I. P. Railway.

PURSE FOR KERALA LADY WORKER.

In appreciation of the selfless, political and social work carried on by Miss M. Karthiayani Ammal of Kerala, a "Purse" will be presented to her at a public meeting on Sunday next at 7-30 a.m. in Satar Mansion, Mahim.

LOHANAS PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Lohana Snatak Mandal a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Keshav Baug, Princess Street to honour the Lohanas who went to jail in the National Struggle. Mr. Ratilal T. Thacker will preside.

SCOUTER DAVER'S LANTERN LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Scouter Fram Daver and his Austrian colleague Mr. Gustav Sztavjanik will speak at the Royal Opera House on Sunday next at 10 a.m. Mr. Daver will speak and Mr. R. B. Paymaster will display the curios collected by the tourists. Tickets for admission can be had at the Royal Opera House from to-day. The proceeds will go to Daver's Purse Fund

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association public lectures on infectious diseases with the exhibition of cinema films and magic lantern slides will be delivered by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker in Girgaum English School consecutively for six days commencing from 17th April at 5-0 p.m.

R. M. S. ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Central Circle R. M. S. Association was held yesterday when Mr. Goswami Maheshpuri M.L.A. was elected the President of the Association. Mr. Pandharipande, Ex-Dictator C. P. Marathi War Council was also elected as Vice-President.

AKALI DAL FUNDS

—:o:—

Sardar Partap Singh President, Akali Dal, Bombay in the course of a letter says: "The statement issued by Sardar Jamiat Singh in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 14-3-31 has completely changed my position Sardar Jamiat Singh of my dreams is gone. . . . The funds which he admits in his statement to have collected were never authorised by me."

II.

Sardar Waryan Singh, Secretary Shri Guru Singh, Sabha, Bombay in the course of a letter, says: "Recently there have been issued several statement to the Press under the name of Messrs. Pratap Singh and Jamiat Singh, which by implication, if not directly, have purported to represent the views of the Sikh community. Knowing full well the views of the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Sikh League on the political issues we did not deem it worth while to contradict the ever-changing views of these two persons."

Victim To Opium Poisoning.

Manubai Dhanjishah Dubash, a young Parsi woman, residing at Bamanji Lane in Fort, was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition on Tuesday where she died subsequently. Medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning. The Coroner adjourned the inquest after recording identification evidence to enable the police to make enquiries.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTTEE.

During the National week the volunteers of the Girgaum Congress Committee have enrolled 2,165 members for the Congress. Public are requested to get themselves enrolled in large numbers. The Office of this committee is kept open from 8 a.m to 8 p.m. 12 Hours at the Congress House Dadabhai Nowroji Manzil.

"GOLD AND GREEN ENTERTAINMENT."

Free Training Classes For Women.

A veriety entertainment in aid of the Free Training Classes for Women had been arranged for (Tuesday) evening at the Royal Opera House the entertainment had been entitled as the "Gold and Green Entertainment" Lady Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The name of the show is, decidedly, as enticipated those who helped the deserving cause with their presence were offered more than one item of novel interest. Music Indian and Western was of course a favourite interlude with them. The dances both those described as "Oriental" and those with more obviously Western origin and inspiration apparently donimater the evening's programme. The settings were carefully arranged. And, the lighting was not randomly guided. Indian musical Instruments and artistes were not offered inconvenience of cromping chairs and "Sofas."

The training institute for women obtained the efforts of the social workers an amount which reached the figure nearly of three thousand rupees.

ARRESTED AFTER 4 YEARS.

Accused Sentenced.

Varjlal Kanji, a bill collector in the employ of Mr. Tricumdas Jethabhai, a cloth merchant, who was wanted by the police for the past four years, was arrested at Baroda, and placed before Mr. D. N. Khandahlawala at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday. The evidence showed that the accused misappropriated Rs. 7759 between 4th October 1926 and 10th October 1926 which he had realised from several customers of his employer. The complainant lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested at Baroda after four years.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 or in default six months' further imprisonment.

"Dictators" Of Bombay.

The "Shri Krishna Printery" of Ahmedabad has printed and published an "Album of the Presidency of the Bombay War Councils." The Album contains the photographs of the 25 "Dictators" Bombay together with them of some others prominent personalities in the City. It is an attractively get up Album, but its price, Rs. 2, is too high.

OPERA AT BANDRA.

LADIES IMPERSONATE MALE CHARACTERS.

(From A Correspondent).

Emboldened by two previous successful attempts on the boards, the teachers and pupils of St. Joseph's Convent played to a large audience another Opera entitled "Maritana."

Spanish scenario, Spanish characters, and Spanish themes, seem to have a special attraction for the maidens of "Mohamed Cottage;" for once again, there appears a Spanish Gipsy in "Gay Madrid" who in her gaiety and light-hearted fashion apparently taunts a Corregidor. For this fancied insult she is being dragged to prison, when up steps, a gallant in Don Caesar, and Maritana is forced away from the clutches of her apprehender. Then Don Caesar on questioning her as to her past, learns to his great amazement and further substantiated by a locket worn by her, that the Gipsy girl is none other than his long-lost sister. But their joy on this happy re-union is marred by the death sentence that awaits Don Caesar for his assault on the officer. However, the eminent military services of Don Caesar outweigh the gravity of his fault and pardon is granted. The finale is rounded up by a hilarious chorus of welcome to the hero and his sister who has been discovered by a strange incident.

Undoubtedly, as in the past, the burden of the Opera was shouldered by the tried "artistes" of the Convent, viz: Miss A. Trinidade in the role of the hero, Don Caesar; Miss E. Megill, as the heroine, Miss R. McGill, as Lazarillo, and Miss G. Kennedy as the Corregidor. To Miss A. Roucha belongs the palm, as the organiser and brain of the whole production.

Statesbank Cash Bonds.

Statesbank Cash Bonds are issued by the Indian States Bank Limited of Agra. By introducing the instalment system, the Bank has made a new departure in the banking field and rendered thrift and saving easy and attractive, especially for those who are desirous of making some provision for themselves or their dependents by small bits alone. For big investors there is no restriction on the number of Bonds one may buy. The amount paid is returned with interest in case of the Bonds being cashed before maturity. As a method of encouraging thrift the scheme will receive the full attention of those for whom it is intended.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND.

—:o:—

Corporation Surprised At Govt. Attitude.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday expressed their surprise at the attitude of the Government in not giving any share to the Bombay Municipality from the Central Road Fund and requested the Commissioner to draft a letter of protest to be sent to the Government and submit the same to the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 9th April wrote that he had received from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay dated 28th March a letter in which he stated among other things:—"The general principle on which Government of India are acting, and to which the Government of Bombay adhere, is that it is incumbent on all motor owners wherever resident to make their contribution towards the cost of the development of the road system in any part of the country as and where the need is judged to be greatest. From this standpoint, it is evident that the portion of the fund assigned to this Presidency must be utilised by them, with the approval of the Government of India, for general, provincial and all-India purposes and is not available for distribution among local bodies to meet local purposes."

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter pointed out to the Standing Committee that the net result of all this is that though 50 per cent of the motor vehicles in the presidency proper are located in Bombay the municipality is not only not to get no share out of the proceeds of the Road Fund as a small contribution towards the enormous cost of maintaining roads, but had in addition to pay extra tax on the petrol consumed by it amounting to Rs. 15000 per annum.

The committee resolved as above.

WELL DONE.

Mr. Behram Karanjia Withdraws

It is understood that Mr. Behram N. Karanjia has withdrawn his candidature in the Municipal election for "A" Ward. Mr. Mulraj Karsandas will thus be the only candidate for the seat and will be elected unopposed. Mr. Karanjia deserves to be congratulated on his patriotic action in withdrawing from the contest in the national interest.

MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

Death Due To Heart Failure.

The Maharajah of Idar died of heart failure at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday.

The Maharaja accompanied by his eldest son Maharajakumar Shree Himat Singhji and personal staff, arrived from his State in Bombay on Monday morning with the object of meeting the Earl of Willingdon, the Viceroy designate. On Tuesday till 6-30 p.m. he was conversing with his friends and was in sound health. A few minutes later, he felt some pain suddenly whereupon, the Maharaja Kumar, who was staying in another room, was sent for. In spite of the best medical aid given, His Highness expired at about 7 p.m.

BODY TAKEN TO IDAR.

The Maharajkumar instantly got into communication with the Railway authorities and the body of the Maharaja was removed at 11 p.m. to a special train which left for the State from the Bombay Central Station.

His late Highness was born at Jodhpur in 1878 and was 53 years old at the time of his death. He was the adopted son of Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur and was installed on the gadi of the State in 1911. He received his preliminary education at the Noble's School which was founded by his father, when he was the Musaaib-ala at Jodhpur. Finishing touches to his educational career were given at the Mayo College, Ajmere, where he was considered to be a brilliant student. He came to the gadi in 1911.

Dr. Hardikar And Jain Volunteers

At the request of the Jain Volunteer Corps Dr. N. H. Hardikar paid visit at Madhav Baug, Panjrapole and inspected the volunteers.

Mr. Manibhai Seth, the Captain, then gave account of the services rendered by Dr. Hardikar in the cause of the nation and particularly in the matter of National Flag and organisation of the Volunteers and requested him to unfurl the National Flag.

Dr. Hardikar hoisted the flag, all the volunteers saluting. After singing *"Zenda uncha rahe hamara"* Dr. Hardikar paid a tribute to the Jain Volunteers and explained the importance of maintaining descipline. He advised the volunteers to help the national movement by enrolling Congress members and carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress. Swadeshi was one of the main items and this they should do as effectively as possible by visiting people in the Chawls and asking them to refrain from making any purchases of foreign articles.

"EXECUTIVE INCAPACITY" AT CAWNPORE

"Governor's Certificate Nothing Short Of A Scandal"

Pt. HIRDAYANATH'S INDICTMENT

In the course of a statement to the "Leader." Pt. Hirdayanath Kunzru records the following impressions of his visit to the affected areas in Cawnpore:—

'Educated and respectable people whom I have met singly or collectively have stated to me that assaults and arson on village went on in places quite close to the police and the military. It is alleged that whenever even two or three policemen or soldiers intervened or showed themselves ready to take action they were able to prevent mischief, but that as a rule the police and military pickets would not move from their places. I have been told by both Hindus and Muslims that whenever they asked for help both the police and the military told them either that it was not their business to fire or make arrests or that they had no orders to do so. It is scarcely possible to ignore these statements. A partial corroboration of them is furnished by the fact that when one goes round the city one notices signs of incendiarism and loot quite near the places where pickets were stationed. I have also been informed that the commissioner himself saw instances of the inactivity of some police pickets on March 26 or 27 and directed them to take active step to prevent the commission of crimes and not content themselves with standing at their posts.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

"During the most difficult period of the riot the district magistrate was seldom seen in any disturbed area of the city. He thought that his duty required him to remain at his bungalow in order to keep himself in touch with Government and the local officials. This is astonishing but true. While the city was experiencing the terrible effects of mob fury and neither life nor property was safe in any quarter of it the district magistrate instead of taking the active direction of affairs into his hands and judging things for himself by means of personal visits as is done even in the case of much smaller disturbances, practically shut himself up in his room and converted himself into a sort of post office. No wonder that this produced a popular impression that the district authorities were letting matters drift when they had in their power by a little vigour and promptitude to control the situation effectively.

"The prompt manner in which the communal outbreak in August 1827, was dealt with is everywhere contrasted with the utter inefficiency displayed on the present occasion. I have heard it said that with the police available at the commencement of the riot no effective arrangements could have been made. Cawnpore has at present its ordinary police and the punitive police imposed on it some time ago. It will be interesting to know whether the total force to-day is less than what it was in 1927.

STRONG RESENTMENT.

'The riot began to subside after the evening of March 26. The presence of the military and police must have had some effect on the course of events, but as their activities became noticeable for the most part well after the disturbance had passed its apex it seems that manifestations of violence became less frequent more owing to the exhaustion of the combatants than to any steps taken by the local authorities. For all the use that was made of the troops and the police no re-inforcements need have been called for from Lucknow and other places. There is strong resentment among both Hindus and Muslims at the failure of the officials to deal swiftly and decisively with the situation. This view is shared by influential Europeans also who are indignant that the trouble was allowed to assume such serious proportions. Members of all communities—Hindu, Muslim, Christian—I understand gave frank expression to their strong dissatisfaction with the officials when his Excellency the Governor visited Cawnpore on March 28. Perhaps it was the first time that Europeans joined Indians in a protest against the failure of European officials, yet the joint representations made to the Governor were treated with scant courtesy. The praise given by the Governor to the district authorities in his speech in closing the Legislative Council on March 31 has been received with great surprise and resentment among all sections of the population. It is regarded as being nothing short of a scandal. We know of cases in the past in which Indian officers guilty of a less grave dereliction of duty have been visited with the serious displeasure of Government. There can be no greater instance of executive incapacity than Cawnpore, yet the district magistrate continues to enjoy the confidence of Government. The Cawnpore tragedy requires a searching investigation by an impartial tribunal which would command public confidence, but the Governor has prejudged the matter and has virtually made a public enquiry of this character out of the question. A formal official enquiry is still possible but it will have absolutely no value."

RELEASE MR. RAJAH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr' N. C. Kelkar on behalf of the Savrajanik Sabha of Poona submitted a representation to the Bombay Government for the release of the accused in the Chirner case on the ground that the Chirner Forest Satyagrah was part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The reply of the Government, Home Department, conveyed through its Secretary Mr. Collins stated among others as press reports show that "All these offences involve violence or incitement to violence and as the violence was such as ended in murder, it cannot, in any sense of the word, be described as 'technical' violence." For this reason Government refused to accede to Mr. Kelkar's request. The public must thank the Bombay Government for the enunciation of the principle under which some Satyagrahis are still kept behind the prison bars. The public are aware of Sjt. Rajah's case. If this principle is applied to him, there could be no justification for having kept in jail after the truce and for continuing to keep him there even now. Magistrate Dastur's judgment does not contain anything to come under the above enunciation and yet why is Rajah still kept in prison? Sjt. Rajah's speeches for which he was convicted under 124 A never brought about murder or any disturbances in the city of a violent nature. On the other hand not only he but the members of the People's Battalion founded by him courted imprisonment without any sort of defence. Sjt. Prakasam in an interview published lately remarked that the truce should include all Satyagrahis who courted jail without any defence since it was in pursuance of the Congress instructions these Satyagrahis desisted from defending themselves. Equity, therefore, demands that prisoners whose convictions are not for violence or incitement to violence as corroborated by events that took place after should be released. Will the Director of Information ever so watchful of the interests of the Government in propagating correct news on behalf of the Government, come out and explain why Sjt. Rajah is still kept in prison. The collection of materials relating to undischarged prisoners by Mr. K. F. Nariman will take such a long time that it is cruel to keep men like Sjts. Rajah, Ali Bahadur Khan and others in jail in the meanwhile? Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AYYAR,
S. I. Buildings, Matunga.
12th April.

A CALL TO BANDRA PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Encouraged by the splendid part played by the Parsi Youths in the last struggle for freedom some Parsis of Bandra have decided to form a Parsi Seva Samaj in Bandra. The aim of the Samaj will be to create a political awakening among the Parsis. A provisional committee was appointed sometime back and after a sufficient number of members are enrolled the Samaj will meet to elect the office-bearers.

I have, every hopes that the Parsi Youth of Bandra will enrol themselves as members of the Samaj in large numbers and help us in our endeavour.

Membership forms and other particulars can be had at the following address.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALLA,
Hon. Secretary,
Provisional Committee.
Hill Road, Bandra.

MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT TO BERAR.

(From A Correspondent)

Nagpur, April 13.

Apropos of the assurance given by the Local Government to the Labour Member of the C. P. Council, it has been notified that the C. P. Maternity Benefit Act will be made applicable to Berar, after one month from 11th April, 1931. In the meanwhile, objections if any to this, are invited by the Local Government. This Act confers substantial benefits to the female workers employed in Mills and other factories and was passed by the last Council at the instance of the Labour Member Mr. Fulay who deserves congratulations.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

Lahore Vaid In Witness Box.

Sjt. Kisandas Harichand Vaid, formerly a house physician in the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lanore, was examined on Wednesday, at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road shooting case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged for conspiring to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Among the witnesses examined were (1) Visnram Snridhar Risood, (2) M. N. Patil, (3) Laxmibai, wife of accused Dhamankar; (4) Janardan Narayan Shirvalkar; (5) Balaram Govind Khule, (6) Shankar Gopal Soman, (7) Gulamhusein Yusufali, a gun merchant, (8) Bholanath Kanahe, taxi driver; (9) D'breo, a taxi-driver; (10) Keshav Visnvanath Dhamankar, (11) Peter Pentia, (12) Girjabai, (13) Murlidhar Khare, (14) Kisandas Harichand Vaid.

PUNJAB VAID'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kisandas Vaid, examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, said that he was 23 years old. Witness was formerly a house physician at Dayanand Ayurvedic College Lahore. Witness left the college on February 16. Witness know Sukhdeo Raj alias Arjun. Witness knew Dhanvantari, a fellow student. In 1930 Dhanvantari had a dispensary at Lahore. In March 1930 witness arrived at an arrangement with Dhanvantari regarding his letters. In consequence of which, witness received two letters, addressed to him between March and May 1930. The distinction was the word Arjun, written in English at the bottom of the left-hand corner of the envelope. Witness kept the letters with him and subsequently handed them over to Dhanvantari.

Witness stated that Dhanvantari was a tall man 5ft. 6 inches, strong built, wheat-coloured and clean shaved. There was nothing particular about the eyes, which were of normal size. Sometimes he had a 'pagri' on, but generally he used to have an uncovered head.

RELATIONS WITH DHANWANTRI

Proceeding, witness deposed that in the beginning of August, Dhanvantari came to witness with a man, who kept standing outside the pharmacy. Dhanvantari introduced him to witness. On that occasion, witness had certain conversation with Dhanvantari. Later on witness received a telegram, which witness handed over to Swarup Dayal, an office clerk, asking him to deliver it to Dhanvantari on September 28, witness received a telegraphic money order of Rs. 200 for Dhanvantari, which was handed over to him by Swarup Dayal.

ACTED AS POST BOX.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. C. Chagla, witness said that he, after passing the matriculation examination, underwent a course of four years and got a degree of Vaidya Vachaspati. That course qualified him to diagnose and treat any malady. Witness was not a registered physician. The college was affiliated to the Punjab University witness was drawing a salary of Rs. 46 as a house physician. Witness resigned the job.

Witness was holding a responsible position in the college. Witness did not consider the work derogatory to his position as he did it as a friend. Witness received only two letters, contents of which he did not read.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-11

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 94-10.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1924 Rs. 94-10.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 82/12

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94-8.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-9.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 99/9

6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100-4.

5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99-10.

5 p.c Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/5.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 101.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/9.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-10.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70.

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/4.

Forward Rates:—1st May settlement, 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-10-0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-14.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

Beware DUST THROAT!

BREATHED in with choking dust are the germs of many a serious disease. To stop this infection peril and prevent dust throat developing into laryngitis, tonsilitis, quinsy, or other painful trouble—take Peps.

When dissolved in the mouth, these handy infection-killing tablets give off agreeable, yet effective, antiseptic fumes. These soothe the throat, kill all bad germs and heal the sore, irritated membranes.

For coughs, colds, night chills, early-morning cough, and bronchial troubles, Peps are invaluable.

PEPS

Of all medicine vendors, One Rupee a Bottle.

Bombay's Health.

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 11th instant:—

The total mortality 451 was 45 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.0. These figures compare favourably with those for the 15th week of 1930 when the mortality was 582 and death rate 23.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 569 and death rate 22.8.

Out of the total deaths 122 were among infants under one year of age.

Smallpox caused attacks and 1 death during the week.

Plague caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths during the week.

Cholera was absent during the week.

The numberP of live births registered during the week was 391 and compares favourably with that for the 15th week of 1930 when the figure was 373 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1926-1930) viz 385.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Bank Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 June.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 276-1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.85 13/16 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 15th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 14th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 14th inst.
Tone of Stérling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4.10 1/2 13th inst. £4.4.10 1/8 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 15/16 13th inst. 13 1/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 13th inst. 13 1/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/8 13th inst. 28 3/4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 per cent. 13th inst. 2 5/8 per cent. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent. 13th inst. 2 3/4 per cent. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1931.

LORD IRWIN.

A TRAGEDY OF GOOD INTENTIONS.

An Empire won by breach of the Ten Commandments cannot be held by the Sermon on the Mount: so wrote the London "Times" in the nineteenth century and the truth of it was never so well illustrated as in the Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin, which affords a grim paradox of noble resolve and melancholy performance. He is fortunate in the manner of his leaving because by his Truce with Gandhiji he has appealed to the sympatny of a people to whom his Ordinance-regime had come as the last scourge of a Nation's Passion Eliminate the Truce which appeared like a death-bed repentance and the career of Lord Irwin in India stands out as a medley of incomprehensible blunders and futile coercion. No other Viceroy since Lord Ripon arrived in India with the same reputation for Christian rectitude as Lord Irwin, but while seeking to apply the Sermon on the Mount to the problems of bureaucratic rule, he allowed his Government to evolve results utterly foreign to his own professed good intentions. Pagan viceroys like Lord Reading lectured on the Reign of Law as the supreme blessing of British Rule, but Lord Irwin, apostle of the Reign of Love, could, in one fell swoop wipe out Law and Love, and govern by a terrorist regime of Fourteen Ordinances repugnant to all honest principles of civilised government. When examples of executive barbarities were brought to his notice he would sit still, and as a missionary at the time remarked, "Christianity becomes unpreachable in India when it is the heathen that turns the other cheek to the Christian smiter."

OPPORTUNIST OR DUPE?

In the sphere of administration he has done nothing memorable. Lord Irwin was supposed to have deep sympathy for the agriculturist, but by his concurrence in the new rupee ratio he increased the indebtedness of the rural classes. Consolation might be derived probably from perusal of the Linlithgow Report out of which extracts are tediously being tossed about in Secretariats. Lord Irwin was solicitous about the industrial welfare of India, but he allowed Blackettian finance to drain the country of capital and pauperise business A friend of peace, he could not even at a time of low prices bring down Army expenditure to the Inchcape level of 50 crores or curb brass-hat-adventures on the Frontier. A champion of racial co-operation he agreed to the exclusiveness of the Simon Commission widening the muddle by aimless local committees to corrupt the disgruntled On the constitutional issue, his policy was to cover up one mistak with the diggings of another un' he came across the discovery that the whole ditch should be abandoned for the building up of a Swaraj constitution by genuine negotiations with India's accredited leaders. A protagonist of communal peace, Lord Irwin never took sufficient counsel with independent leaders and he helped in bedamising the whole communal problem by relying on arch-communalists. Lord Irwin, on his return from leave in England, was reported to have been in a venturesome mood of goodwill, and he actually talked of Dominion Status, but within a few days of his messianic deliverance he harped on distinctions between the journey and the goal. In fact, he submitted to Die-hard intimidation so completely that the term 'Dominion Status' was, thereafter, eliminated from official vocabulary, and discussion at the Round Table Conference strictly eschewed all allusions to Dominion Status. The candid indiscretion of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald makes it clear that the phrase was abandoned at the dictation of Lord Peel and Lord Reading who were against detaining the Viceroy's delegates on false hopes. Lord Irwin, however, went on with homilies on goodwill regardless of the sly machinations of his superiors and subordinates to strengthen foreign autocracy in India. Was he a pious opportunist or an innocent dupe?

REACTIONARY ENTOURAGE.

It was Lord Irwin's misfortune that he had the assistance of a Council of reactionaries and mediocrities. Sir James Crerar ruled with departmental stiffness, harangued on Public Safety and made a mess of official business in the Assembly; Sir George Schuster spent his time upholding an untenable rupee ratio and raising profligate sterling loans; Sir George Rainy assisted as a cherubic, but virulent reactionary; Sir Fazli-Hussain gave ghostly advice on communal politics. Never was there such a dearth of enlightened talent appreciative of the time-spirit, surrounding a Viceroy. Lord Irwin never got disgusted with himself nor with any of his colleagues. It has been praised as an amiable foible of the Viceroy, that Lord Irwin was intensely loyal to his subordinates. It is mighty convenient to be so loyal, but in times of stress when personal decision is vital, the characteristic turns out to be a slobbering nuisance and a public danger. When the myrmidons of Law and Order went out of hand during the Civil Disobedience movement, understrappers used to threaten superiors with resignation, and indiscipline from the bottom was so rampant that the disease paralysed the highest offices of the State. There was no enquiry, no restraint. A notorious bureaucrat offered to resign unless four men were hanged.

VICEREGAL WEAKNESS.

Lord Irwin had not the firmness of a Morley to accept the rebellious challenge. "Resignations should be promptly accepted," said Morley on Bampfylde Fuller's threat, and so salutary was the alarm caused among the prancing mandarins of the Partition Days that they curbed their own illegalities to the immediate advantage of the people. Lord Irwin blinked at harrowing incidents like those on the Frontier when Sir Norman Bolton fled; he was not stirred even into smiling remonstrance at outrageous comicalities like those of the Guntur Stewart. Like the children of Israel in the days of the Judges, every man was left to do what was good in his own sight and Lord Irwin, we say, condoned criminal outbursts of petty officialdom without compunction. Many a culprit crawled into the Honours List. He fortified himself with the ruthless righteousness of a judge of the medieval Inquisition and he missed many an opportunity of checking official freaks. He left the traditional enemies of India to answer the magnificent gesture of goodwill that followed the Nehru Report; he exalted place-hunters and communalists into the championship of the people while epic events were calling him to adopt the way of honour and conciliation. Circumstances and untold sacrifices alone could drive him to the conviction that an entire nation cannot be condemned for sedition. He, however, realised the blunt edge of official violence in India and that belated discovery can be laid to his credit. It requires wise men to undo the harm done by good men. And much remains to be undone, for he was brow-beaten into wasteful courses by bureaucratic conspirators. Lord Irwin was capable of screening what was wrong: look at his condonation of Borsad or his easy concurrence in the fabulous cost of the Meerut Trial of which we see no end. He left far too much to the whims of prestige and underground vendettas. He loved to see everything white-washed. Of the individual qualities of Lord Irwin there can be no doubt His personal character was so gracious as not to suit the impossible role of Viceroy which requires superhuman faculties to keep it reconciled with Christian honour. For a foreign Viceroy in India, it is impossible to be good and at the same "successful." So insensible to official perversity did he become that towards the end of his career he flouted, in routine fashion, the sitting Legislature and like a rival authority issued an egregious Ordinance against the Press and also certified Sir George Schuster's after-thought about Income-tax for the convenience of that embarrassed gentleman. He was far too hardened to think of the Rule of Law.

NEMESIS.

A fortnight ago King Alfonso of Spain asked a peevish question. He said "If the Republicans are in a majority and can make their will prevail, why don't they do so and cease criminal agitation?" The Spanish Republicans, whose activities, it should be remembered, were viewed with sympathy by the Liberals and a large section of the landed aristocrats, disgusted with the Berenguer dictatorship, have answered the question. Their bloodless revolution is successful and King Alfonso has abdicated, entering, according to the picturesque phraseology of a message from Madrid "a sleeping car instead of mounting on a scaffold." Nemesis has come to him because of his unwillingness to listen to the warnings of trusted friends, men who had stood by him during the days of the De Rivera dictatorship, which, although it abolished parliamentary government, was, in its initial stages, tolerated by the people because it strove to eradicate corruption and made an honest effort to grapple with economic misery.

But De Rivera failed to satisfy the political ambitions of his countrymen. He promised a return to constitutional government—but it was always to-morrow (manana). The Spaniard always likes to leave things to 'manana', and this fatal 'manana' policy has led to the abolition of Royalty in Spain and the inability of the conservative forces in the country to rally to the royal cause. Berenguer, De Rivera's incompetent successor, hastened the day when the Republican forces could successfully count upon a 'coup d'etat'. He depended upon the suppression of freedom of speech and association for the continuance of autocratic rule. The students revolted, the petty bourgeoisie revolted, the liberal leaders, languishing in exile, were not sorry that disaffection was spreading and the younger elements in the Army became restive under a regime of rank favouritism. The results of the municipal elections which were a notable triumph for the Republicans were the first indication that a revolution could be successfully attempted. The fraternisation of the police and the soldiers with the revolutionary elements made it a non-violent affair. Senor Zamora, the new Premier, has broadcast an appeal to the people to preserve dignity and public order, and has promised religious freedom. It is significant that Catalonia is to enjoy autonomy under the new constitution. This should provide a solution for an ancient internecine conflict. The men at the helm in Spain under the new regime have an arduous task but if they can keep the reactionaries in check they will find that task by no means insuperable. The thing in their favour is that the reactionaries cannot expect help from any outside agency. Every country in Europe is far too busy with its own problems to interest itself in securing the return of a royalist regime in Spain.

SLEEPING OVER IT.

The increase in the number of schools for Physical Culture in Bombay is a welcome sign of the times. We should have imagined that our Civic Fathers were alive to the necessity of encouraging instruction in physical culture. At one time it appeared they were. Three years ago the Bombay Municipal Corporation appointed a committee to report on the question of imparting physical training in municipal schools. It called for evidence from experts. They readily came forward to give it. One of them even offered to demonstrate his system before the Committee. He writes reminders, we understand, to the Corporation's executive which forwards them to the Committee There the matter rests. Why is the Committee behaving like a Rip Van Winkle? We hope some member of the Corporation will interest himself in the problem and secure activity where lethargy prevails.

Trifles.

The "unhappy language" used by Mr. Shaukat Ali about Gandhiji has led Mr. Husseinbhoy Laliji to ask "Will the Maulana say if such language were used for him whether his people would like it?"

* * * * * *

The "Khilafat Daily" has announced a special article from the pen of Mr. Shaukat Ali to-day. Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee will, I hope, be able to work out the answer to his question.

* * * * * *

The "Khilafat Daily" I also find has prominently published a translation of the "Evening News" article on Mr. Shaukat Ali's great oration. Readers will doubtless be regaled later with the admirable tributes paid by such other friends of Islam and "poor" Muslims as the "Times of India," "The Civil and Military Gazette," "The Pioneer," "The Statesman," and the "Madras Mail."

* * * * * *

But what I wonder is when the London "Daily Mail," "Daily Express," "Morning Post," Rothermere, Beaverbrook, Churchill and O'Dwyer will come into their own.

* * * * * *

The Viceroy has telegraphed a message to heads of provinces "to say good-bye and to wish you and the officials and people of your province every happiness and good fortune."

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In view of the fact that Lord Irwin is retiring, "officials" have decided to ignore the joke in the tail, which, I presume, they, nonetheless, regard as being in bad taste.

* * * * * *

Northcliffe House contradicts the rumour that Lord Rothermere has been admitted to an Estoril Maison de Sante for mental derangement. Specialists have issued a reassuring report of their examination to the effect that the noble lord is only suffering from what is known as the "robber-complex."

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LORD IRWIN'S EIGHT POINTS.

MERE PIOUS WISHES

(BY PROF. G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

Lord Irwin indicated briefly what in his opinion were the essential conditions for the welfare of the subjects in a State. It is necessary to examine these points in detail. They clearly show that His Excellency is the apostle of benevolent despotism so far as the States are concerned. He mentioned as his first point that there must be reign of law and order, based either expressly or tacitly on the broad goodwill of the community. He added that individual liberty and rights must be protected, and equality of all members of the State before the law should be recognised. It is to be remembered that he uses the guarded expression "reign of law and order", not "rule of law" as understood in the British Constitution. The connotations of rule of law are exhaustively given by constitutional writes.

WANTED—RULE OF LAW.

Individual liberty and property must be protected by every State. And this pertains more to the domain of private law than that of public law as observed by Austin. But so far as equality of everyone in the eye of law is concerned the question of official "Zabardasti," "executive high-handedness or royal lawlessness" as trenchently described by Dicey, prominently comes before one's eyes. And unless every subject has a right to drag before a Court of Law the Executive Government of any State there is no real rule of law. And unless there is independent judiciary no adequate redress can be sought against unjust executive actions. Independent judiciary can thrive and prosper only when there is sovereignty of Parliament which means sovereignty of the people or which in other words means the ascendency of the political sovereignty of a State or as it is technically described 'Responsible Government.' Is it possible to have independent judiciary under autocratic rule? Can anyone having the slightest acquaintence with the irresponsible character of the rule in an Indian State, dare say that it is possible for an humble subject to get redress of wrongs done to him by the high-handed actions of the ruler in his State Courts? What then is the use of this pious advice unless independent judiciary is ensured? How can the judiciary become independent unless the Government in a State becomes responsible and responsible to the people? Similarly how can a rule exist on the broad goodwill of the community of a State expressly or tacitly, unless representative institutions are established and are endowed with authority to control the administration? The first point of His Excellency, therefore, would prove of no use unless at the same time it is enjoined on an Indian ruler to establish representative institutions, to associate the people with the administration and to introduce the system of responsible Government in the State.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY ESSENTIAL.

The second point is the securing of an efficiently organised police force in the State. Unless, however, this police force is rigidly subject to the control of an independent judiciary it will prove a menace to the liberties of the people under an autocratic rule. The third point of His Excellency is 'competent judiciary' secured from the arbitrary interference by the Executive and irremoveable so long as they do their duty. It is to be noted that Lord Irwin avoids the use of the expression 'independent judiciary.' How can a competent judiciary be free from vexatious interference unless these functions are separated and co-ordinate? Under an autocratic rule can the judiciary and the executive be co-ordinate as they are under a federal system? Unless autocracy in a State is itself controlled the judiciary cannot enjoy freedom from interference by the executive authority. The only way of controlling autocracy is to divest it of its arbitrary powers and to establish responsible Government in its stead. This is the only way of securing the blessings of independent judiciary in a State.

AT THEIR MASTER'S WILL.

His Excellency, however, hesitates to mention this radical cure for the ills of arbitrary executive interference. Office in an Indian State is held during the pleasure of a ruler and not during good behaviour. And unless there is an authority independent of the autocratic ruler able to protect competent judiciary so long as they do their duty this third point is well-nigh impossible of achievement.

WHO WILL BELL THE CAT?

The fourth point is that taxation should be light as circumstances permit, easy of collection and certain and proportionate to the means of the tax-payers to pay. But who is to make the ruler to act like this? Who is to bell the cat? Taxation without representation is the existing canon of finance in the present Indian States. No taxation without representation is a principle unknown to the Indian autocrats. Unless, therefore, the people of the States have the power to control taxation this grandmotherly advice is simply futile. The fifth point is that personal expenses of the ruler should be as moderate as possible. But without proper control and audit how can there be a fixed, limited and reasonable civil list? To talk of a fixed and limited civil list under the present autocratic rule in the Indian States is to beg the whole question.

INCOME OF PRINCES.

The Indian Princes are treating the resources of their States as their private income. They know no check and are not used to any. The paramount Power does not exercise any effective control beyond a post-prandial advice on some occasions. The people of the State have no power over the resources of the State. Some of the Princes manipulate their budget fugers and their administration reports in such a way as to show that there is a fixed and reasonable civil list. But as there is no independent audit of these figures such statements are misleading and deceptive. The fifth point, therefore, would not secure any welfare of the subjects so long as there is no effective control over the privy purse of the Indian rulers. The people of the States are crying hoarse to restrain the Princes in their expenditure of State revenues and so long as the Paramount Power maintains the present stolid and indifferent attitude and so long as the people remain helpless as they are to-day a mere wish by such an exalted personage as the Viceroy that the privy purse should be fixed and limited without adequate means to enforce the same, would only add insult to injury. If money is under the control of the people it goes without saying that it can be used for public utility departments in the States.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.

The sixth point is that there should be some effective means of ascertaining the needs and desires of the subjects and of keeping close touch between the Government and the governed. We put it to His Excellency if this is possible without the establishment of parliamentary institutions in the States. What prevented His Excellency from telling the Princes that unless they establish parliamentary Government they will not be permitted to join the Federation nor would the Paramount Power protect them if the people force these demands from the —unwilling Princes? The Butler Committee has hinted at this and if His Excellency had courageously emphasised this he would have earned the gratitude of the 70 millions of the States people. The seventh point is that there should be religious toleration. This is a commonplace which needs no emphasis in these days.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUND FOR FAVOURITES.

The eighth point is the need to choose and trust good counsellors. But the relevant question is by whom are these counsellors to be trusted and regarded as good and benevolent? If the counsellors are to enjoy the confidence only of the autocratic rulers and are to be regarded as good and useful by him there is nothing new in this. In every State, however despotic, however ill-governed it may be there are instruments chosen by the ruler who enjoy his confidence, who receive his approbation and who faithfully register and carry out his decrees. Of what avail are such counsellors? How can they ensure the welfare of the people? The test therefore in this respect is that the counsellors must enjoy the confidence of the people and must deserve their approbation. This is possible only if there is responsible Government established in every State. Otherwise this reform is impossible. Without advising the necessity of responsible Government this

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

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B.P.C.C. Appeal.

We strongly endorse the appeal issued by the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. on behalf of the disbanded volunteers who are unemployed. The appeal is specially addressed to the mercantile community who can easily absorb a considerable number of the unemployed volunteers. That it is the duty of the merchants—as well as others—to relieve the distress of ex-volunteers goes without saying. The fight in which they engaged to the detriment of their occupations was a fight waged on behalf of every Indian. Any help that can be rendered to them will, therefore, be in the nature of a return for their magnificent services. Let us remember that they are India's Ex-Service men and as such, entitled to every support as by right.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's New Move.

Mr. Shaukat Ali has called upon Muslim members of the Central and Provincial Legislature to ascertain opinion in their constituencies on the problem of electorates. Perhaps he will consider it a very clever move on his part. But the public knows the value of "rapporteurs" returned through a system of Separate Electorates, and it is not likely to await in painful suspense the "results" of inquiries by Messrs. Ferobe Khan Noon, Seth Abdullah Haroon, Zahur Ahmad, Shafaat Ahmad, Shafi Daudi and others like them. Meanwhile will it be possible for Mr. Shaukat Ali to explain in greater detail the terms of reference? The significance of the word "unconditional" in particular is not quite clear. By the way, why does he persist in holding Gandhiji responsible for the sins—if nationalism is sin—of Nationalist Muslims?

Morvi On War Path.

The Ruler of Morvi has declared war on the boycott of foreign cloth. Volunteers are not allowed inside Morvi. Even Srijut Amritlal Seth was prohibited from entering the State although he had written to the authorities informing them that he wanted to visit the place merely as a pressman. It is also reported that the police seize Gandhi caps in the city. It would be uncharitable to suggest that in his excessively officious zeal the Ruler of Morvi has forgotten the existence of a Truce between the Nation and the Government and that, therefore, his present conduct in sympathy with the bureaucracy's campaign against the Congress, is a little out of date. One cannot help wondering why the ruler of Morvi should behave in such a manner. For if he thinks that an assertion of unmitigated autocracy is going to be of any benefit to him, he is very sadly mistaken.

Irresponsible.

It is amazing that some ordinarily responsible members of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board seriously proposed to give away Rs. 22,500 of public money as what they called a gratuity to Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the retired Chief Officer of the Trust. On no ground whatsoever can the "gratuity" be justified. There is nothing extra-ordinary about Mr. Delvi's services, for which, by the way, he got month by month a very fat salary, almost unconscionable in a poor country like India and Rs. 1,36,000 as provident fund. Salaries like these will have to be cut down drastically in accordance with the Congress resolution as early as possible. But it is scandalous to add to the ratepayers' burden by adding gratuities to bloated salaries. Gratuities should be reserved for exceptional services by poor or ill-paid public servants. We warn the members of the Trust of the consequences of playing fast and loose with public money.

LORD WILLINGDON

As Seen By E. S. Montagu

In view of the appointment Lord Willingdon as Viceroy, the following extracts from Mr. Montagu's diary will be found of considerable interest.

Nov. 10, 1917.—So far as I can gather, the policy which Willingdon is going to put forward is this: complete automony for the Provinces; he would even favour their direct control by the Government of India; complete control of all matters by the Legislative Council, with an enormous majority, something like sixty to ten, and no safeguard on the veto of the Governor, which he says he would freely exercise, without hesitation, because the "Hukm" is understood traditionally by the Indian and would not be resented. This is a strange view from one who believes in representative institutions, for the "Hukm" policy is contradictory to Responsible Government policy. This is simple constitution making, if ever you had an example of it. You see, he has been successful because he has sufficient political sagacity to do everything by negotiation.

WILLINGDON ON OFFICIALDOM.

His scheme would merely frighten the people into refusing him much of the powers he wants transferred to him, and I fear make the Indians demand an appeal against his veto. He dismisses most schemes other than his own as needlessly complicated but all constitutions which have to be legally enforcible documents are complicated, or, at any rate, appear complicated on reading, but are not complicated to the people who have to work them and live with them and under them, and who are often each only concerned with one small part if it. Freeman's enthusiasm knows no bounds. He pointed me out with pride the great extensions and improvements in the out skirts of Bombay since my last visit. He was enthusiastic about his private secretary. Crerar, and all his fellows, except at their lack of political sagacity.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

December 24, 1917.—Freeman wants the Indian Council appointed for only three years, in order to ensure that they are modern in their Indian experience. He even says that Sydenham is already completely out of date. A wild idea came into my head while I was talking to him which I am going to keep locked in my own bosom for the present, but which I am going to pursue, and that is to abolish India Council and to have instead four advisers to the Secretary of State, of whom two shall be Indians; to abolish the India office recruitment from the Home Civil Service and to recruit everybody from the Indian Civil Service, it being an understood thing that just as a man may be allotted to a Province, and from the Province to the Government of India, so he can also be allotted at any time of his service to the India Office, and have a completely interchangeable system.

In the afternoon I drove round the Port with Freeman. He is rather unhappy about our scheme, which he thinks goes too far.

ALL IN A FLUTTER.

January 2, 1918.—After breakfast, and after we had seen Chelmsford off in his motor, I was privileged to meet Curtis, Carmichael, Chaubal and Willingdon, in fact the whole Government of Bombay. I threw myself with great keenness into a long harangue, in which I explained the two schemes, the reasons underlying them, and why we wanted to back the local governments against the Government of India. Chaubal who had damned the old scheme now preferred it to the new one, and said he had not understood it before. To my surprise Carmichael and Curtis took the same view. This is most interesting, and I was delighted, for I still like the old scheme better. Willingdon is very amused and rather down in the mouth about it. Curtis wants to keep on with local government, but is in frightful difficulty about communal representation in local bodies, which is a very hard nut to crack. We must discuss this at Delhi. I am afraid Carmichael thinks we are going very quickly, but I harangued about the landslide I feared in Europe. Will India stand a chance of moderation if Ukrania and Palestine have it all their own way?

WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

Wednesday January 23.—In the morning Chelmsford came to see me to suggest the Meston compromise. I agreed; and then I suggested a new scheme, viz., to have an Executive Committee instead of Standing Committees after the five years. This Executive Committee should, on B subjects, be binding upon the departments, two members of the Executive Committee being attached to each department. At the end of ten years sub-committees of the Executive Committee should take over the portfolios from the members of the Executive Council, unless cause was shown why certain Executive Councillors should remain. This is going to responsibility by partial responsibility, for the members of the Executive Committee could be turned out for the departmental decisions in which they were involved. I rather like it. I put it to Willingdon at breakfast, and he promised to consider it. What he wants is a complete elected majority for ten years, and then a Statutory Commission which should give responsible government, reserving any departments which the government thinks ought to be reserved. He does not think the electorate will be ready before ten years but he is willing to compromise, as he was yesterday. I saw Meston after lunch, and he said he thought it looked all right. I suggested to him my new plan; and finally I went to the meeting in the afternoon and described it to them with a view to helping them. When they broke up in the afternoon they had apparently not taken the new plan, or liked it, and the compromise which Meston had expected had broken down. He and Willingdon were ready to take it, but Robertson and O'Dwyer refused.

So ends Bombay. I leave with great admiration for the personality and character of Willingdon.

FRIGHTENED.

Tuesday January 22.—I started the ball. I had to lay before the Conference the various variants of the schemes that seemed acceptable to us. I spoke for an bohur, and put everything I knew into it. I endeavoured to be as clear as possible, as conciliatory as possible, and endeavoured to carry the day.

Pentland, who was called upon to begin said it was a most interesting speech, and that the only way of showing their thanks was to be as frank as I had been. But he would say nothing; it was all in the memorandum, which he told us had arrived that minute and would be circulated in the afternoon.

He was followed by Willingdon, who objected to everything, to my dismay, and proposed a scheme of his own, which was very like the transitional six years stage of January 12 scheme, but refused afterwards to consider any dyarchy or beginning of responsibility. I cannot understand this. Willingdon had enthusiastically endorsed the scheme of January 12, and why he had rounded on it I cannot for the life of me conceive. Willingdon agreed at lunch to take January 12 as a compromise between his views and mine. So far, so good.

AGITATION.

Thursday January 24. Then we went to the meeting on agitation. It was a gloomy proceeding. Chelmsford threw out suggestions, such as my suggestion for power to sue for criminal libel; my suggestion of making a paper insert a contradition of a lie; my suggestion that officials should have freedom to answer attacks upon them. Then the Governors and Lieutenants-Governors began and went on talking. I will not record what they said, because the best account I can give of the meeting is by saying what I said when they had finished, after two hours. I was then asked to give my views. I told them that I was more depressed than I could say by what they had said; that I did not seem to talk the same language as they did; that I daresay they were right, but if they were right then our policy was wrong; we need not discuss political reform any further. The announcement of August 20 was wrong; the Morley-Minto reform scheme was wrong, and India ought not to have any political institutions. It was monstrous to say that a man could not make the same speech outside the Council that he could inside; it was monstrous to say that an official must be a politician inside a Council, using his vote and influence in political matters, sitting on Executive Councils which were really Cabinets, and then must take no part in politics outside. Their scheme dated from a day before Parliamentary institutions dawned in India. I heard them say, to my amazement, that it was a most disquieting sign that agitation was spreading to the villages. What was the unfortunate politician in India to do? He was told he could not have self-government because there were no electorate, because only the educated wanted it, because the villagers had no political instincts; and then when he went out into the villages to try and make an electorate, to try and create a political desire, he was told that he was agitating and that the agitation must be put a stop to. The right answer to agitation was to remove all justifiable causes for it, and then we had a good answer to everything that the agitator said. Agitation should be answered by agitation. We should try and educate the villagers; we should put our case; but to sit quite quiet whilst an agitator was agitating and then intern him showed that we had no answer.

Willingdon quite agrred with me; the others looked very gloomy.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

—:o:—

450 Witnesses And 4 Approvers!

PROSECUTION REQUIRES MORE TIME.

NEW DELHI, April 15

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. L. S. White, President and Rai Bahadur Kanwar Sain and Khan Bahadur Amir Ali met today in the south block of the new Secretariat, Delhi, in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

The following are the accused: Dhanwantrai, Rudra Dutt, Bhagirath Lal, Bishambar Dayal, Professor Nigam, Khialiram Gupta, Vidyabhushan Harkesh Singh, Gajanand Poddar, Birmal Prasad Jain, Hardwarilal Gupta, Vatsya Kapur Chand Jain, Baburam Gupta and Vaishampain, Kailashpati alias Sital Girwar Singh, Balkrishna Ram Lal Telang, Telang (second) and Madan Gopal are approvers. The last named is also an approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

ADJOURNMENT ASKED.

At the outset, counsel for the prosecution, said that as the prosecution was not yet ready with the full investigation, he would request the Tribunal to adjourn the hearing for a week from to-morrow (when the original adjournment expires). He also stated that besides the list of 421 witnesses already filed, the prosecution would be filing a further list of twenty or thirty witnesses and desired that the Tribunal might be pleased to visit the jail to-morrow in order that they might see the accused and then pass orders adjourning the case till the 22nd.

DEFENCE SURPRISED.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Defence Counsel, expressed great surprise at the prosecution seeking an adjournment despite the fact that they had had all the time between the 1st November (the date of the arrest of the accused) and now. He said that it was rather strange that during all these months, the prosecution had not thought fit to complete the investigation. He considered that this kind of delay was most unfair to the accused and to Defence Counsel, as neither had any definite idea as to the exact nature of the charge.

POLICE ANXIETY.

Prosecution Counsel in reply quoted the voluminous list of witnesses and added that delay was caused by the anxiety of the police and the Magistrates to give the fullest possible facilities to the accused to defend themselves.

Defence Counsel then asked for copies of the lower court proceedings to be furnished and the Tribunal assured the Defence Counsel that a brief summary of the evidence and of the statement under Section 164 would be furnished—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MAY 22.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 15.

Messrs. B. K. Basu, G. A. Natesan and Shivdev Singh Uberoi, Members of the Council of State have been selected to serve on the Retrenchment Advisory Committee in addition to those members of the Legislative Assembly whose names have already been published. The Committee will hold its first sitting in Simla on the 22nd May.

Sir George Schuster will return to Simla from Bombay on the 22nd instant.

WOMEN ARMY DOCTORS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the employment of a permanent cadre of twelve lady sub-assistant surgeons for duty with the families of Indian troops.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CAWNPORE TRAGEDY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir Alfred Knox inquired what steps Government of India were taking to prevent outbreaks, such as had occurred at Cawnpore and Benares and protect law-abiding Indians.

Mr. Benn pointed out that preservation of order was primarily a matter for local authorities who took what special precautions were necessary when outbreak was feared.

IF TROOPS HAD BEEN CALLED OUT.

He added that local Government had appointed a Committee of Inquiry to investigate into the Cawnpore riots.

Sir A. Knox suggested that if troops had been allowed to fire sooner, "This massacre would not have occurred."

The speaker said that that was a matter of opinion.

When Mr. Benn said that official ascertained figure was 290 dead. Mr. Knox asked, if it was true that a large number of bodies was thrown away or concealed in drains.

Mr. Benn repeated that he had given the officially ascertained figure.—Reuter.

"Those Three French Girls" Now Running At The Capitol.

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

All Except Three Released.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Although the offences for which sentences were imposed during the period of Martial Law at Sholapur in 1930 stood on a very different footing from those committed in the course of the civil disobedience campaign elsewhere, and although acts of violence and incitement to violence were, in the conditions prevailing there at that time, attended by far greater danger to the public peace than they would necessarily have been in more peaceful surroundings, the Governor in Council has been pleased to review the sentences passed by the Military Courts in the light of the settlement recently made by His Excellency the Viceroy with Mr. Gandhi.

ONE EXCEPTION MADE.

He is of opinion that the terms of imprisonment already undergone are, in the changed circumstances, in the great majority of the cases sufficient to meet the ends of justice, and has therefore decided, as an act of clemency, to remit the unexpired portions of the sentences, and the fines, if not already paid, of all the prisoners convicted by the Military Courts during that period, with the exception of the sentence of imprisonment passed on Mr. R.S. Rajwade, a pleader, who was guilty of publishing entirely false statements regarding occurrences in Sholapur with the deliberate intention and with the result of intensifying the excitement and ill-feeling which then prevailed in the city.

TWO OTHER EXCEPTIONS.

He has already directed the release of the prisoners convicted by the Magisterial Courts under the Martial Law Regulations with the exception of two persons who were convicted of bribing and intimidating witnesses for the Crown in the criminal case arising out of the murder of two policemen.

HOW "AGITATED AND NERVOUS" POLICE INSPECTOR WAS SAVED BY CONGRESSMEN.

D. S. P. Kidd's Evidence In Chirner Shooting Case.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, formerly the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, who proceeded to Chirner immediately on learning the tragic happenings there on September 25 was further cross-examined at the resumed hearing of the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana on Wednesday.

PATIL LOOKED NERVOUS

Witness admitted that when he saw Inspector Patil at Panvel on the night of the tragedy he appeared to be "agitated and nervous" although the next morning he looked less nervous. He denied that Inspector Patil ever told him that he slapped a man over the hill.

HOW HE WAS SAVED.

Did Inspector Patil tell you that some Congress volunteers formed a cordon round him and saved him?—Yes. He told me so.

Witness continuing said that ordinarily, it was the duty of the Inspector or a higher officer to supervise investigations in serious cases, such as dacoities or riots. As such witness thought it was the duty of Inspector Patil to remain in Chirner to conduct investigations. He could only leave the place if he was seriously injured.

TOO LARGE A WOUND.

Alluding to the dead body of the forest guard, which witness discovered next morning, abandoned in the forest, witness stated that the wound which the corpse had on its forehead appeared to be too large for a bullet wound.

To a question put by a juror witness deposed that Inspector Patil, told him that he (Inspector) had removed the handcuffs from the wrists of the arrested persons, at the instance of the Mamlatdar and against his own (Inspector's) will.

Balaram Madhoo, the next witness, declared that when the police opened firing at Chirner on September 25, he concealed himself behind a bush. Later while he was returning to his village he noticed several persons beating a policeman among whom were accused Tukya and Maya.

DOING SOMETHING.

TTukya Madhoo in his evidence said that he took some cows to the Shilotri Hill for the purpose of grazing them. While returning to Chirner he noticed a policeman being assaulted by some men. The assailants carried sticks and some of them were beating the policeman by means of fists.

In cross-examination witness admitted having made a statement before the Mamlatdar at Vindhane, a village near Chirner, in which he only said that he saw some persons "doing something."

NOT RECORDED.

Why didn't you tell the Mamlatdar that you saw a policeman being beaten?—I made the statement, but I think it was not recorded.

The next prosecution witness to be examined was Vithal Laxman Thakore. He also deposed to having seen a policeman being beaten by a crowd of 7 or 8 persons near a teak tree. The policeman was a black and stout fellow. Accused Vithya and Maya, he said, were among the assailants of the constable.

A MAN OF CONVICTIONS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness admitted that he had a previous conviction when he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for cheating.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

T. R. NARVANE STILL IN JAIL.

—:o:—

Dictator Of G. Ward Dist. Congress Committee

The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress is to be congratulated on appointing an inquiry committee with Mr. K. F. Nariman as its head to inquire into and report regarding those who are still in jail convicted during the civil disobedience movement. Just before the Karachi Session when Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were in Bombay, during my interviews with them I pressed the necessity of securing the unconditional release of our comrades like Mr. H. D. Rajah, Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. T. R. Naravane, the first Dictator of the G. Ward Dist Congress Committee. Mr. Annapoornaya of Madras and the Mappala prisoners now in the Alipuram Jail convicted for 20 and 40 years during the rebellion time. They promised every help.

Mr. T. R. Naravane who was a member of the B.P.C.C. was first convicted for being the head of an unlawful body. He was arrested when he was addressing a public meeting at Dadar. He was produced before Mr. Junglewalla who awarded him 9 months R. I.

After a month or so Mr. Naravane was charged with printing and publishing some Prabhat Feri songs. He was again convicted for a similar term of Imprisonment.

Will Mr. Nariman and Abidally who are Mr. Narvanes own colleagues in B.P.C.C. try their best to get him restored to us at a very early date.—Your, etc.,

E. V. S. MANIAM.

Dadar.

QUO VADIS SHAUKAT ALI?

Revered Bi Amma Beckons.

YOU TO RETRACE YOUR STEPS!

Bhaiji,

What has come over you again? When will you cease warring with all?

(1) Day before yesterday, you were fighting the Nawab of Rampur!

(2) Yesterday you were fighting the British Government!

(3) And to-day you are fighting Gandhiji, the Congress and the Hindu race!

(4) To-morrow, may God forbid, you will be fighting the Jamait-ul-Ulema and the Muslim Nationalists!

(5) But the one person with whom you should fight to-day and to-morrow is your own inner self. For then alone you will realize, dear old Bhaiji, how you have been drifting, and blundering and misleading the ever confiding simple minded Muslims, whom you once led so ably in fighting this Bourbon bureaucracy.

CHANGING SIDES!

Dear Shaukat Ali, you are fast changing sides:—Just see.

(1) How you are hob-nobbing to-day with those, whom you were fighting yesterday!

(2) And how you are fighting those to-day, who were your dear friends yesterday!

Shaukat Ali, what a sad plight is this?

WHO BEFRIENDED YOU AT CHINDWARA?

Bhaiji, who befriended you at Chindwara, when you and dear old Mahomed Ali were rotting in jails?

(1) Were they your present day Hobsons and Jobsons and Dobsons? No.

(2) Or your Khan Sahebs, and Khan Bahadurs, and Shakkar Bahadurs? No.

(3) Weren't they the dear old Congressmen including Shrimati Annie Besant? Yes.

WHY WAS NON-COOPERATION STARTED?

Bhaiji, just refresh your memory. Why did Gandhiji start non-cooperation in 1920?

(1) Was not as a protest against Great Britain's breach of promise regarding the solidarity of Turkey?

(2) And did not Gandhiji mobilise the Muslims and the Hindus in support of the Khilafat?

(3) And did not Gandhiji decline to meet Lord Reading in a Conference, unless you and dear old Mahomed Ali were released and invited at the Conference?

(4) Did not Gandhiji ignore the immediate claims of India for a constitutional settlement, and insist on the initial and immediate settlement of the Turkish question?

(5) And did not the united demand of India under Gandhiji's leadership prove effective? And was not the last army of Kemal Pasha timely saved from annihilation?

Bhaiji Saheb, just reflect calmly; and you will realize, how Gandhiji, the Congress and the Hindu race stood by you and our Muslim countrymen in the darkest and gravest hour of their trial between 1919 and 1922.

GANDHIJI—THE BEST FRIEND OF YOURSELF AND OF MUSLIMS.

Bhaiji, how can you, and how can I, forget those long, and anxious and private conferences that Gandhiji had with you, and with dear, revered Bi Amma, and late lamented Hakim Ajmal Khan, Abdul Bari, Mahomed Ali, Mazarul Haque etc. during 1919 and 1923? Even to-day, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Syed Mahamud, Dr. Kitchlew, Sherwani, Kidwai, Brelvi and others will acknowledge with deep gratitude the great service which Gandhiji and the Congress rendered in the cause of the Khilafat. Can you deny that, Bhaiji? Or will prominent Muslims like the Maharaja of Mahamudabad, or Ali Imam, Hassan Imam or Abdur Rahim dispute the fact, that Gandhiji has been the best friend of the Muslims? No, Bhaiji, no.

DENOUNCING GANDHIJI IS DENOUNCING YOURSELF.

Dear Shaukat Ali, may I tell you plainly, that in denouncing Gandhiji, you are denouncing yourself! You to call him names! You to accuse him of dividing Hindus and Muslims, and of dividing Muslims themselves? Bhaiji, you have really missed the mark. You have overshot yourself! And in making Gandhiji your target, you have courted the disapprobation of the Muslims here and abroad.

YOUR PRESENT DAY FRIENDS!

Bhaiji, you are now seeing the Premier, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the Governors, the officials and the Editors of the Anglo-Indian papers! They are booming you to-day! But where were all these goodly friends of yours, when you were at Chindwara, and at Karachi—rotting in jails? Where were they, when you were passing sleepless nights in the Khilafat days? Bhaiji, the bureaucracy is using you to-day, that is the verdict of all sane men to-day?

PLEBISCITE OR FARCE?

I am amused to read your latest statement. You call on the Muslim members of all Councils and the Assembly to go to their Constituencies and ascertain their view, as to what they want:—Separate Electorates or Joint Electorates? Is this a plebisite or a farce? For, are not the majority of Muslim Councillors in favour of Separate Electorates? Is it not in their own personal interests? For, can they hope to be elected under joint electorates? No. So, Bhaiji, your plebisite will be little short of a farce.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS, BECKONS BI AMMA.

So dear Shaukat Ali, pray, reflect, and reflect calmly, coolly and carefully. As I have been writing this letter, I have before me the shade of your revered mother beckoning you to retrace your steps, and resume your vacant place in the National Congress. Bhaiji, had Bi Amma been alive, you could never have left the Congress; nor could you have hobnobbed with the bureaucracy, as you have been doing of late.

TO ERR IS HUMAN.

Dear Shaukat Ali, to err is human; but it needs superhuman moral strength to own the error and rectify it publicly. You are a brave man, Shaukat Ali. So throw off your shackles and sit by the side of Gandhiji—That is your place of honour. May God befriend you!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

DEATH OF RICKSHAW COOLY!

Capt. Darby Fined Rs. 1,000

JUSTICE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Apr. 15.

The court hall was crowded and the police regulated admission when the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered joudgment to-day in the case against Captain Harry Darby. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under section 304 A. I. P. C. and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a maximum fine of Rs. 1000, in default to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate ordered the whole amount of the fine, if collected to be paid as compensation to the widow and children of the deceased rickshawpuller. The fine was immediately paid.

GETS OFF LIGHTLY.

In the second case under the Arms Act, the Captain was fined Rs. 50 in default to undergo two weeks simple imprisonment and the Court ordered that his license to possess arms be suspended for six months, and that pistol and cartridges be confiscated.

The court complimented the police on their prompt investigation and assistance in the speedy disposal of the case. As regards the sum of Rs. 3,000 deposited by the Captain in the Court, no mention was made in the judgment but it is understood that the sum will be placed in the hands of the Administrator-General shortly in accordance with the Captain's request.

Darby paid both fines immediately then left Court whereupon he was warmly congratulated by friends present in court.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

PANDIT NILAKANTH DAS'S EXPERIENCES AT SAMBALPUR.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

How Berar Officialdom Observes Truce.

SAKSHIGOPAL, April 11.

The Correspondent of the "Liberty" writes:—

On his way back from Karachi Congress Pandit Nilakanth Das went to visit Sambalpur with a view to explaining to the people there all about the present situation and the implications of the Gandhi-Irwin truce and its ratification by the Indian National Congress. But he was surprised to be met with very astonishing executive actions of repression in the Sambalpur district. Nine days after the truce the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur had issued a drastic notification forbidding all processions, meetings and gatherings in the entire district of Sambalpur, village roads and country-side public places not being expected.

On the 24th March six Congress workers, Messrs. Lakshminarayan Misra, Chintamani Pujhari, Beharilal, Sukharam Tanti, Bhagirathi Patnaik and Beni Madhav were arrested in a village of Jharsaguda. As it is alleged, their offence was that some of them were proclaiming by beat of drums a meeting to instruct people about the ways of peaceful picketing of liquor-shops under the present Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

PROMPT EXECUTION

In about a week's time they were tried and convicted each to six months' R. I. and a fine of rupees fifty in default six weeks' R. I. in addition under Sec. 143 I. P. C. (unlawful Assembly) which by the bye provides 6 months and fine.

In two or three days of the conviction ther houses and in some cases the houses of their relatives were raided by the police and articles in cases worth thousands of rupees, including articles from printing presses to the wearing apparel and food stuffs of their females and minor relatives were attached to realise the fine. It one case, that of Chintamani, Pujahari, printing press types and cases with other equipments worth over a thousand having been attached, even the scale pan of his brother's shop and the spare wearing apparels of his brother and wife and children were not spared "It must be noted that all this was to relise the fine of fifty rupees only."

PEOPLE MUCH EXCITED

He found practically a reign of terror in the district and people contemplating very drastic measures of passive resistance. But Panditji met many prominent men and other Congress workers in private meetings both in the district town of Sambalpur and the Sub-Divisional town of Baragarh, and asked them to be peaceful for the time being. Panditji promised them to communicate with the Governor of the province of Behar and Orissa as well as with Mahatma Gandhi on the subject and to advice action when the result of the communications is known.

He has since written on the subject to His Excellency the Governor of Behar and Orissa as well as to Mahatmaji and the results of his communications are awaited.

LORD IRWIN'S EIGHT POINTS

(Continued From Page 6.)

eighth point is a meaningless platitude.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS.

It is very pertinent to note that His Excellency has studiously omitted to mention liberty of speech, liberty of meeting and association and liberty of the Press as essential requisites of securing the welfare of the people in the Indian States. That a statesman of Lord Irwin's position and eminence, born and brought up in the traditions of the West should not be alive to the fundamental rights of the people is simply amazing. His ideal of administration so far as Indian States are concerned does not rise higher than benevolent despotism. After an experience of nearly 60 years of British Indian administration, the British Government discarded benevolent despotism and Lord Chelmsford when inaugurating the new councils on February 9, 1921 distinctly observed "For the first time the principle of autocracy which had not been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms was definitely abandoned. The conception of the British Government as benevolent despotism was finally renounced and in its place was substituted" the guiding authority of the ideal of responsible Government which in the fullness of time would lead to complete self-Government in the Empire. It is a sad irony of fate that exactly after ten years a nobleman occupying the same position and regarded as a greater statesman than Lord Chelmsford should place the ideal of benevolent despotism before the Indian Princes. And this becomes all the more incongruous, unstatesmanlike and discreditable in view of the fact that Federation has become a live issue, that the Princes have shown their willingness to join the Federation and responsible Government is likely to be translated into a fact.

POLITICS & EDUCATION

Vagaries Of Kaira Officials

NADIAD, April 8.

The children of the Hijratis who had migrated from their respective villages were, uptil now not going to school. Now when they sought admission to the schools they were told to produce certificates to the effect that the parents of the children concerned had no dues remaining to be paid to the Government. After a complaint made by the people of a village Keriavi by name, the Secretary of the Kaira District Congress Committee wrote a letter to the Educational Inspector making a general request (and quoting the particular Keriavi case) to admit the children of the Hijratis without any conditions being imposed on them. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Kaira division gave the following kind reply to the said letter:—

The teacher at Keriavi is now instructed to admit the students taking the due fees only.

It was a matter of relief when this letter reached the Dist. C. C. but then there comes again a Circular from the District Educational Inspector as regards the case of Keriavi people. The Circular states:—

"The students who pay up the fees and produce a certificate showing that the parents of the students concerned have paid up the land revenue due to them, should be regarded as having paid up the Local fund due to them and that such students be admitted to the school.

Both the letters are dated April 3

Will the students now realize that Politics and Education are closely connected? They have got the authority now.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Rambhai Shankarbhai of Keriavi is charged with fraud by the Government officials who filled in a receipt for the revenue due to him which they thought he would pay up after the receipt was legally filled in. The aforesaid farmer however, contends that he had not given his consent for the filling of the receipt and is now charged with fraud by the officials. The peasant had had a hard time of the fight and has suffered much durings the last ten months. Inspite of this critical condition he has paid a sum of Rs. 65 out of Rs. 165.

HIJRATIS HOUSES BURNT DOWN

Sandesar was the foremost among the Hijrati villages of the Anand taluka. The Hijratis returned to their respective houses in accordance with the Delhi settlement and Gandhiji's orders. They came on the morning of 28th March and cleacing their house lived in it once more, when at the dead of night the houses of the three of the most staunch Satyagrahi Migrators who like others had returned on the same morning were set fire to by some unknown persons. The names of the owners of the houses are as follows: Sjt. Raghunath Amthabhai; Sjt. Somabhai Kashibhai and Sjt. Dhulabhai Lallubhai. The estimation of the damage to the property is given below respectively.

Sjt. Raghabhai Rs. 2180.
Sjt. Somabhai Rs. 3230.
Sjt. Dhulabhai Rs. 3840.

The Mukhi is pressing the people to pay up their dues even after this calamity and has actually realised a sum of Rs. 44 from one of the peasants whose houses were burnt. The crop yielded this year is not even two annas in the rupee, and still the officials are harrassing the people to pay the revenue.

MAHATMA GANDHI ... THE DIPLOMAT...

The "Negro World," New York, writes:—

The negotiations have brought about a truce between Indian Nationalism and British Imperialism. The victory, essentially moral and psychological, has gone to the Nationalists. Now they have emerged as the plenipotentiaries of India, and the British Government by its very eagerness to conciliate the Nationalists who have been the real power in India, has recognized them as such.

Mahatma Gandhi has declared that India wants nothing less than Independence and any high-handed restrictions on the part of the British would be disastrous to the Indo-British relations. The warning seems to have been effective and salutary upon the MacDonald Government, for the newly appointed Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, is reported to have predicted in a recent speech at London, "The status for India of an absolutely equal partner with the other Dominions under the British Crown."

The Nationalists will have to use their entire political strategy and diplomatic skill to cripple all the reservations that seek to destroy the independence of India, as regards finance, army and foreign affairs and reduce the so-called "transition period" to the minimum. Now they can run the show as Sir Tej Bahadur said they could.

Although it might take another ten years for absolute independence for India opportunity has at last come for Indian nationalism to play the aggressive role. Now they can dictate and not bow down and cringe.

Easter Sports At Kole Kalyan.

A large and representative gathering witnessed on Sunday, (5th inst.) at Masalwara the 3rd Annual Easter Sports organised by the Bhat Pakary Sporting Club.

In all 18 events were gone through successfully, the last one being the tug-of-war between the Married v/s Bachelors which attracted the audience very much.

After the sports Mr. D. M. Jacinto who was invited to preside on the occasion gave the prizes to the winners. In his speech he dwelt on the need of unity and co-operation and advised the young men of Bhat that it would be impossible to have any such occasions if there was no unity and co-operation. In his speech he also regretted the loss of two members viz. Messrs. Gerald John and Lawrence Jacinto.

Mr. Avelino Miranda who next spoke advised the young men of Bhat to extend their activities towards having a library and also to start a Cricket Club which would prove very useful.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by Mr. J. F. D'Souza in which he said that unity and co-operation does not mean of words but of hearts and unless this was done it was impossible to organise any functions. He also congratulated the young men of Bhat for their successful sports.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 15.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	385	303,275
Central India	417	304,071
Barsi and Nagar	153	153,729
Hyderabad-Gaorani	251	78,346
Berar	751	537,352
Central Provinces	1,835	337,239
Total Oomras	3,792	1,724,072
Dholera	2,147	136,438
N.-W. Provinces		83,274
Rajputana	610	35,669
Sind-Punjab		106,335
Broach	4,532	187,905
Coompta and Dharwar	556	29,881
Westerns Northerns	123	15,467
Cocoanada		15
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4	14,303
Persian		205
American		53,967
Egyptian and African	1,231	161,333
Commilla, Burma and other sorts		124
Total	13,045	2,556,995

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 9th Apr. This year.
Europe	2,100	435,881
Japan and China	110	1,258,301
Coast Ports		14,464
Up-country by Rail		116,721
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,892
Total	2,210	1,537,259

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Apr. 15.

Wheat May	3	14	6
Wheat Sept.	4	0	9
Linseed May	7	6	3
Linseed Sept.	7	6	6

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 15th.

Hatimura, Hughes, Rangoon.
Sultania, Jernee, Rangoon.
Tasmania Maru, Esaki, Calcutta.
Karanja, Jones, London.

DEPARTURES.

April 16th.

Thalalta, Tufton, Calcutta,
Mocalieri, Stanzani, Kobe.
Canara, Danbrook, Rangoon.

S S Hatimura: The B I S N Co's steamer Hatimura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Sultania: The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Sultania arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Tasmania Maru: The Graham T Coy's steamer Tasmania Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Thalatta: The L Edwards Ltd steamer Thalatta will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

S S Moncalieri: The Lloyd T Co's steamer Moncalieri will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with some bottom cargo.

S S Canara: The B I S N Coy's steamer Canara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Karanja: The M M Coy's steamer Karanja arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, April 15.

3 Birkenfels, Karachi N F L Edwards Ltd.
4 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 21-4 O S Kaisha.
5 St. Andrew, Cochin, 16-4, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Karanja N F N F M M & Co.
11 Mancalieri Colombo 15-4 L T & N I S Co.
12 Thalatta Colombo 15-4 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Khandalla, Durban 22-4 M M and Co.
15 Dumana U, Kingdom 22-4 N F. F. M. and Co.
16 Aquileia, Genoa, 21-4 Lloyd T & N. I. S. Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Haresfield N F N F M M & Co.
3 Baroda Persian Gulf, 15-4 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah, 16-4 M M and Co.
5 Sophie Maru, M Coast, 16-4, Merchant S N Co.
7 Sydney Maru, Japan 23-4 O S Kaisha.
9 Gogra, Bhavnagar, 19-4 M M and Co.
10|11 Hatimura, Bedi Bunder N F M M & Co.
14 Padma, M Coast, 16-4 S Hassum & Co.
15 Alavi Jeddah N F. T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Pasha Rangoon, 17-4 T. Morrison and Co.
B Risaldar Rangoon 20-4 T Morrison and Co.
C R Sultania, Rangoon, N F Scindia S N Co.
D E Unicol, Calcutta 17-4 L Edwards Ltd.
G Strudsholm M Coast 17-4 National S S Co.
N Golconda, Calcutta, 17-4, M M & Co.
P Canara, Rangoon, 16-4, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 16-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 24-4-31, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 30-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 28-4-30 G F W M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kioto, 15-4-31 K. N. C.
Hahiartus, 21-4-31, J. F. C.
Britania, 25-4-31, G. T. C.
City of Carlisle, 26-4-31, K. N. C.
Clau Buchanan, 9-5-31. J. F. C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.

Benares, 16-11-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 29-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Utenfels 19-4-30 L. Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Arendskerk 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monte 2-5-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Himalaya, 18-11-31, L. T. C.
Cracovia 20-4-31 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Christchurch. 20-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 27-4-31, Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
9 Derby, 29-5-31. F. F. Campbell

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 26-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Genoa Maru 15-4-31 N Y Kaisha
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31. N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India 18-4-31 P & O S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Unicol, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birkenfels N. F. L. Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Acquileia, 16-4-31, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE

Hamburg Maru, NF O S Kaisha.
Shini Maru N F. O S Kaisha
Sydney Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subadar, NF, T M Co,
Nizam, NF, T M Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vasna, 17-4-31, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Risaldar 13-4-31 T M Co.
Pasha, NF, T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, NF, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla N. F. M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Unicol, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birterfels L. Edward N. F. N. F. M. U. & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, T M Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Hamburg Maru O S Kaisha.
Shini Maru O S Kaisha
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha

FOR RANGOON.

Risaldar T M & Co,
Pasha, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Subadar T M & Co.
Nizam, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Baroda M M & Co
Vasna M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Gogra 14-4-31.
Sophie Marie 14-4-31.
Rajput (Boats) 14-4-31.
Jalarashmi 14-4-31.
Strudcholm 14-4-31.

IMPORTS:

Bombay, April 15.

S S Abbekirk, Agents: L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—32 cases gobblouz goods, 127 cases lamps, 500 cases potato flour, 100 cases farina, 675 cases vegetable products, 395 cases slates, 30 cases soap, 27 cases machinery, 52 cases padlocks, 200 cases clove-stems, 119 cases cardboards, 1297 pieces Aspin logs 165 pieces plywood, 200 drums whole oil, 46 drums turpentine oil, 642 drums chemicals, 164 drums M A Foil, 166 cases nails and 91 cases chimneys.

From Bremen:—808 cases tubes, 250 cases salt, 140 cases beer, 165 cases rubber covers, 507 cases glass ware, 70 cases paper, 160 cases nails, 630 cases logs, 375 cases slates, 1200 coils wire, 336 bundles sheets.

From Antwerp:—326 cases glass ware, 438 cases tiles, 52 cases tiles. 52 cases racks, 1141 cases nails, 600 cases tubes, 200 bundles starch, 25 cases beer, 120 cases napthelline, 133 casks chemicals, 120 cases wire, 9236 bundles steel sheets, 5734 bundles steel hoops, 36 bundles steel joists, 188 bundles steel angles, 584 bundles steel rods, 479 bundles steel bars, 1275 cases vegetable products, 120 drums dyes and 100 cases copper sheets,

From Rotterdam:—500 cases vegetable products, 330 cases betelnuts, 30 cases cheese, 200 cases dextrine, 500 cases caraway seeds, 216 cases schanapps, 550 cases beer, 50 cases starch, 1082 drums paints, 50 drums cocoanut oil, 190 drums whale oil, 765 drums chemicals, 825 cases farina, 1440 drums dyes dry, 325 drums dyes paste, 150 bundles rivets, 250 bundles soda ash, 1500 bundles asphalt, 385 bundles tubes and 100 coils wire.

From Port Said:—204 bales cotton.

EXPORTS:

Bombay, April 15.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—26 bales animal skin, M Sidick and Co., 20 bales animal skin, H. Oosman & Co., 6 bales animal skin, S Mitha, 19 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff, 12 bales animal skin, Mirzaoff Bros, 2 bales animal skin, E Gool, 165 bales animal skin H I H Ismailbeg, 47 bales animal skin, Amin Azizulla, 49 cwts. chutney, F. Nowroji, 100 cwts. apricot kernals, S M Rajgor & Co., 600 cwts. turmeric, M Bhuta & Co., 100 cwts. turmeric, R S Tata & Co., 2 bales woollen carpets, Amin Azizullaoff, 10 bales woollen carpets, H A Aminoff, 11 bales woollen carpets, 1 Faizulla, 13 bales animal skin, Cox & Kings, Ltd.

For Port Said:—26 bales cotton-yarn A El. Ejil.

For Jaffa:—5 bales cotton yarn, A. El. Ejil.

S S Dumana for Dunkirk: 20 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co., 625 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—1000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Smyrna:—60 cwts. henna powder, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Beyrouth:—14 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—56 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David &

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.

For Shanghai:—800 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading 1500 bales cotton raw, Ralli B

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Apr. 15.

F. F. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 14-4-31	8451000	3037000
Receipts Yesterday 14-4-31	13000	11000
Exports to date 14-4-31	5825000	6097000
Stock at Ports 10-4-31	3631000	1770000
Stock Interior Towns 10-4-31	1265000	1067000
Stock Liverpool 10-4-31	1137000	976000

BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

Nervous Feeling In Artificial Silk Yarns.

HANDLOOMS BECOMING IDLE.

Bombay, April 15.

The Yarn Market remains quiet but steady and prices have remained more or less unchanged in almost all kinds of yarns. The undertone in Indian yarns however appears to have been slightly improved and since about three or four days there have been increased enquiries in this class of yarns from various districts although the rates offered are so low that they do not admit of any business in bulk. Enquiries have been mostly coming from the Punjab and also from Southern India and from Calcutta. As regards Rangoon since about a month's time business over there has been very slack and prices have considerably declined, the principal reasons being the continued riots in some of consuming districts, the very unfavourable political atmosphere, and the reports to the effect that one or two Mills in those districts have been selling their yarns at much lower prices to compete with the Bombay Mill qualities. There is therefore no improvement so far in this important Export market. As for Egypt and Persia business is very patchy and irregular. The internal markets in India however have been sending plenty of enquiries at present but business has not been arranged so far owing to much disparity in rates. The undertone however seems to be slightly improved and if Cotton market remains steady at or about this level or shows further improvement it is very likely that buyers and sellers will meet in course of time and some satisfactory sales will be arranged. It is however not to be forgotten that the buying power of the millions of Agricultural masses in India has been considerably curtailed on account of very low prices of raw materials and therefore if our Mills raise their prices beyond a certain level or refuse to meet the buyers at a reasonable level of prices business will be very difficult to be arranged.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no business possible for forward delivery whereas in stock-lots dealers do not get any profit and in many old lots they meet with heavy losses. The general feeling amongst the buyers is against dealing in Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained fairly steady although there has been some decline in Mercerized yarns and other yarns during the week. Sales are moderate and forward business is in small lots only.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Market is very quiet and featureless and in the absence of satisfactory offtake prices are more inclined to decline from the present level. Stocks with the consuming districts are yet very large and with heavy arrivals in the past few days and with expectations of further arrivals in large quantities the dealers and consumers have been naturally feeling nervous, particularly when the demand for Artificial Silk cloth is very limited. The tendency is yet uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills find it rather difficult to meet the buyers with regard to their idea of prices which are yet very low and therefore business in bulk is difficult to be arranged at present. There has been slightly better feeling in Indian yarns and if this feeling develops further which is not unlikely, and if cotton keeps a good undertone, further business will be arranged in course of time. The outlook is more hopeful about the sales of Indian yarns as a result of Swadeshi movement and also due to the very changed feeling amongst the dealers, middlemen and consumers. Fine yarns above 30 are difficult to be had and many handlooms are now idle. This question is drawing the attention of those who are interested in the Swadeshi movement. There being comparatively more profits on fine cloth our mills are not inclined to sell yarns. However the question of unemployment of a large section of handloom weavers is bound to tell adversally and a satisfactory solution must be found before it becomes too late.

BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Heavy Declines In Imports.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GOLD

The monthly trade returns of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind for the month of March 1931 show a heavy decline in imports to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores. Owing to no demand of Gold large shipments were made. The figures given below compare with March 1930 as under:—

	March 1930 Rs.	March 1931. Rs.
Imports of Merchandise	7,27,66,933	4,82,89,837
Exports of Indian Produce	6,51,61,958	4,69,40,185
Exports of Foreign Merchandise	42,25,367	24,29,137
Imports of Gold	60,61,812	19,97,855
Silver	77,87,052	5,29,889
Currency Notes	10,155	92,820
Exports of Gold	Nil.	12,09,777
Silver	13,243	1,661

—Associated Press.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 15.

	Bales.
Khandeisn	335
Central India	417
Barsi-Nugger	153
Hyderabad-Gaorani	251
Berar	751
Central Provinces	1,835
Dhollera	2,147
Rajputana	610
Broach	4,532
Compta-Dharwar	556
Westerns-Northerns	123
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4
Egyptions	148
East Africans	1,133
Cotton	13,045
Wheat	23,436
	Cwts.
Linseed	4,531
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	621
Gingellyseeds	384
Poppyseeds	225
Groundnuts	10,600
Castorseeds	470
Rice	5,032
Myrabollams	756
Cottonseeds	3,582
Gram	1,716
Joowar	6,815
Maize	2
Barley	183
Bajree	191
	Tons.
Coal	43

Visible Supply 10-4-31	7277000	4355000
Quantity in Sight 10-4-31	12258000	13027000
Quantity out of Sight 10-4-31	8070000	10252000

VERY WONDERFUL

"VANDEMATHARAM"

VERY ACCURATE

RUPEES 5,000 REWARD TO ANYONE WHO PROVES THAT THE CERTIFICATES ARE NOT OF THIS YEAR.

Venus Mercury	Sun Mars	Rahu
Lagna	Horoscope of Mahomed the Prophet	
Kethu	Saturn Moon Jupiter	

CURRENT OPINION OF THE WORLD

OF OUR

"WONDERFUL PREDICTION & TALISMAN."

This Gandhi JOTHISHA NILAYAM has been in existence for the past fifteen years and thereare thousands of certificates in stock, received during the previous years. To make the public understand what the current opinion of the world is, only a few of the certificates received during the current year have been published here. From a perusal of these current certificates the public may know what useful service this Jothisha Nilayam has been rendering to the public.

	Guru	
Kethu	Horoscope of Mahatma Gandhi	Rahu / Lagna Moon
	Sani Kuja Sukra	Sun Budha

WORLD'S OPINION.

The answers which you had sent to us previously, about six months back were quite correct.
(Sd.) B. S. RAJAN,
c/o Dr. B. N. IYENGAR, B.A, B.H.D.,
Agricultural Chemist,
37, Shankar Mutt Road,
Busavangudy, Bangalore, 6-3-31.

I am extremely thankful to you for your quite correct readings of last year. Every thing had happened last year just as you had predicted. Now please send me one year's life reading commencing from March 1931.
(Sd.) K. L. NARASIMHA MOORTHY,
Deputy Inspector of Schools,
(on leave)
Arandelpet, Guntur, 7-3-31.

Last year I have received from you four Talisman and I have given them to my friends. By the grace of the Almighty they are quite healthy and doing well
(Sd.) J. SHAK HUSSAIN SAHIB,
Robinson Road, Calicut, 15-3-31.

I am glad to tell you that I have been appointed in the Indian Stores Department, with effect from February 1931. Your prediction of course came true. I have got more faith in you.
(Sd.) K. V. NANJUDIAH,
Indian Stores Department,
Govt. of India, New Delhi, 22-3-31

I must thank you for the correct answers you sent me last year and hope the same this time also.
(Sd.) S. D. ACHARYA,
Tahsildar, Tahsil Bungalow,
Risia, P.O. Bahraich Dt. 18-3-31

I am using your Talisman. From the beginning I find success in all my attempts.
(Sd.) O. V. NANJUNDA RAO,
36, Samanthi Bungalow,
Private Road,
Santacruz, Bombay, 24-3-31.

With reference to your number 99862 dated 8th August 1930, I got the appointment two days before Jan. 1931, that is, of course practically Jan. 1931.
(Sd.) Mrs. J. D. FOSTER,
155, Culvert Road,
Rangoon, 23-3-31.

I sent you few questions from Dharampur last year and found the replies quite correct.
(Sd.) MOHAMED RAFIG,
Signaller, Subhatu Simla Hills.
27-3-31.

The incidents mentioned in my life reading prepared by you have been happening correctly for the past five months please therefore send me a life reading for another year.
(Sd.) K. V. KALYANSUNDARAM IYER,
Bazaar Street, Tanjore, 2-1-31.

I got a daughter as predicted by you some time back, I would now like to know upto what age she would live.
(Sd.) CUTTER SINGH, B.Sc.,
Station Master,
Kesarapura, 3-1-31.

The predictions sent last time are correct therefore send a reply to the following by V. P. P.
(Sd.) A. S. MANIKKAVASAGA NADAR,
Chintamani,
Tinnevelly Dt. 5-1-31.

The life readings for the last two months have been happening correctly and therefore please send another by V. P. P.
(Sd.) R. S. K. IYER,
26, Ramkantha Mistri Lane,
Bow Bazaar, Calcutta, 5-1-31.

I received a letter No. 104337 dated 23-1-31 from you answering my eight questions. In 1929 also I had five questions answered by you which came to be true.
(Sd.) BISHWANATH SARAN,
Newton House, Patna, 5-2-31.

"AROODAM"

If you send questions, in a serial order relating to your futurity, suitable answers will be sent by return post. The replies will be quite plain and accurate. Enter the correct writing time in your letters and state your approximate age or send a copy of your Horoscope if available.

For five questions ... Rs. 1
For every additional question ... 4

Astrological Revelations.

If you send particulars regarding the correct date and time of birth or mention the correct time of writing your letter and your approximate age, your future events will be stated in detail.

DETAILS of CHARGES

One year life reading	(Monthly Details)	... Rs. 2
" "	(Weekly Details)	... " 10
Five years "	(Monthly Details)	... " 7/8
For the whole life	(Important events in Dasa Bhukti)	... " 50
"	(Dasa Anthar Dasa Vidasa Bhukti)	... " 200
"	(Daily Events)	... " 1000

Enquiries may also be made regarding Agamam and Manthrika

"JAYAVASIKARINI" OR "LUCKY CHARM"

This Talisman contains a peculiar root enclosed in it after performing the necessary puja and homam according to Sastras. As this is sent by post to several places this is prepared in a way as to get no contamination whatever. For the last fifteen years this is purchased in several places in the world and especially in India and its effects are fully realised. This can be worn by males and females, old and young without any distinction of caste or creed. It is impossible to describe its effects fully here but only a few are stated below.

1. It is fact that every one who wears this will get his difficulties and financial embarrassment decreased gradually and will get elevation in every way (but one should not consider that by wearing it he will become a millionaire the next day.
2. If business people or those in service wear this they will be free from the effects of bad stars and they will flourish well or obtain the favours of their superiors.
3. However clever one may be in conducting the business still he will get loss and obstacles at times. This Talisman will relieve of such difficulties and loss and will make him to prosper well.
4. Students, by wearing this, will get success in their examinations and will have no obstacles in studies, and will be quite healthy.
5. If there be no union among family members and quarrels arise without any reason this Talisman will bring peace in the family.
6. If difficulties occur as the result of black magic this Talisman will remove them after wearing it.
7. Children will be getting several thoshas upto the tenth year of their age; this Talisman will remove such thoshas and will make the children to live long and healthy.
8. By wearing this one will get the blessings of the Almighty, kindness of elders and charitable disposition.
9. Whatever illness one may be suffering from, this Talisman will show signs of cure after wearing it and will cure the illness gradually. There are several other benefits by the use of this Talisman.

We prepare also 'Special Talisman' which will give greater effects and success in all reasonable affairs although unfavourable results are expected. But it will not give any effect in races, lottery and gambling. Those who require Special Talisman should furnish full particulars regarding their Gothram and House name if any and their full name. If the horoscope is available a copy of it may be sent or the date of birth may be mentioned. The purpose for which this Talisman is required should be clearly stated. This is made of gold and the necessary puja and homam will be performed for about forty days from the date of receipt of the order. An advance of Rs. 20 should be sent for its preparation and the balance of Rs. 30 will be recovered by V.P.P. when the parcel is sent with the necessary instructions for wearing the Talisman.

The Ordinary Talisman is made of silver and it will be sent in a day or two after the receipt of the order. Its effects will continue for a year or two but those of the Special Talisman will last throughout the lifetime of the person wearing it.

The cost of	Ordinary Talisman	... Rs 2
"	If ten purchased at a time	... " 15
"	The Special Talisman	... " 50

The name and address should be written clearly and whether the Talisman should be sent by V.P.P. or the cost is sent in advance by M.O. should be stated. V.P.P. can be sent to places in India, Ceylon and Burma, but it cannot be sent to South Africa, and other Foreign Countries Malay States. If orders are sent from those places the cost of the Talisman together with Rs. 1-8-0 being the parcel charges should be sent in advance by M.O. or B.P.O. For further particulars write to:—

CURRENT CERTIFICATES

I have obtained great benefit by the Jayavasikarini sent to me. Please send me three more by V.P. (Sd.) K. C. VELSINGH
Bamanpussawellae, Ceylon.
10-2-31.

Everything mentioned in the Horoscope sent by you have been happening to be true.
(Sd.) R. K. SUBBIAH,
K. P. Veeralipathani, Ceylon.
12-2-31.

Your two Talisman Hanuman and Jayavasikarini sent to me on 7-11-30 I have accepted them and still I find them satisfactory so God bless you with long life.
(Sd.) S. RAMASAMI,
Municipal Gas Department,
Kallang Road, Singapore 16-2-31.

I shall be thankful to receive your correst answers on last two times I consulted and I got satisfaction.
(Sd.) J. PERERA
Superintendent Military Engineering Power Station, St Thomas Mount, Madras 18-2-31.

I have more than forty questions correctly answered by you and your wonderful predictions have been happening quite true.
(Sd.) JUG NARAIN SINGH,
Hazaribagh, 23-2-31.

In the year 1926 I have obtained from you a Talisman. I wore it and got through the examination.
(Sd.) P. SATYANARAYANA MOORTHI,
Godaveri Central Division,
Dowlaishwaram, 24-2-31.

I am indeed struck by your wonderful predictions, so I await the exact answers for some more questions by your marvellous predictions. I strongly say that you possess divine blessings... I have rock like belief in you.
(Sd.) MRS. DORASAMI IYENGAR, 12, Halls Road, Egmore,
Madras, 26-2-31.

Now I am under the favourable guidance of your esteemed Talisman. My faith in your advice is deeply rooted. The Talisman you have sent me is really giving me a good and sincere service and it has given me such an enthusiastic power in earning.
(Sd.) G. G. PATEL,
Dentist, Mudhol, 5-3-31.

I think there is no word at my command to express the gratefulness for supplying me with answers to my questions some months ago. I am much satisfied.
(Sd.) YESHANAND, B. MAUTPI,
D. J. Buildings, Gamdevi,
Bombay 7, 2-1-31.

I am exceedingly glad that all the incidents mentioned in my life reading sent in January last have been happening even without any ommission. I therefore request you will kindly send answers to the following questions.
(Sd.) K. V. SRINIVASAN,
Union Board Office, Mettupalayam, 3-4-31.

I am very much obliged to you finding many successful answers by your future voice. I have much faith in you.
(Sd.) PRASAD SINHA,
Purani Sarai Nathnagar,
Behar, 28-2-31.

All the Vibhudhi you sent me exhausted. Kindly send me some more. It is of great value and use to us when all fail it helps us a great deal.
(Sd.) G. T. WILSON,
Smelter Office, B. C. Ltd.,
Namtu, 30-3-31.
(Burma N. S. S.)

I have obtained predictions from you on several occasions previous to this. All the previous predictions were quite correct.
(Sd.) S. ARULAMBALAM,
Sambandar Kandy,
Karainagar,
Jaffna, Ceylon, 2-4-31.

The incidents mentioned in the life readings sent last year for me and for my son have occurred actually without any mistake. Please therefore send my life reading for one year by V. P.
(Sd.) PALANIANDI PANDITHAR,
132, Kosland, Ceylon 5-1-31.

I have recently received one Jayavasikarini Talisman from you which has given me much satisfaction in my work.
(Sd.) SHIAM SINGH SHARMA,
Godown Clerk,
Remount Depot, Mona,
(Punjab). 6-1-31.

After wearing your Talisman I am getting some favourable result and I have full belief that I will get further more.
(Sd.) S. PACHUPERUMAL,
North Pillayar Koil Street,
Tuticorin, 8-1-31.

I am very much astonished to hear from several about your astrological predictions.
(Sd.) K. MUTHIAH,
Head Master, Govt. Tamil School,
Avissawella, Ceylon 10-1-31.

I am extremely glad that your predictions of last were really an eye opener in conduct of my life and so I request you will be so kind as to favour me with one year life reading.
(Sd.) R. GOPALASWAMI NAIDU
Revenue Inspector,
Hanur Firka, Coimbatore, 14-1-31.

Your annual reading of life No. 94504 dated 25-1-30 has given me fairly good results and I therefore request you to send me the next annual reading by V. P.
(Sd.) S. SUBRAMANIAM,
Taluk Board Overseer,
Mannargudy, 17-1-31.

Received your Talisman which you sent to Rameswaram and asked my sister to wear it according to your directions, she is getting on better day by day.
(Sd.) P. M. RAYAPPA PAUL SAM RAJ,
High School, Ramnad, 18-1-31.

I used your Jayavasikarini and I find it very effective please send one more by V.P.
(Sd.) CHOTALAL NERAN SANKER,
Deladva, Via Surat, 22-1-31.

You have been sending life readings for the past four or five years the incidents agree with those mentioned for each month.
(Sd.) S. R. RANGASAMI,
Sole Agent for Timber,
Kaingale, Burma, 23-1-31

The life reading sent on 12-12-30 is correct, and the happenings of each month quite agree with those mentioned in it.
(Sd.) P. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Magilamjeri, Panangudi Post,
Tanjore Dt. 23-1-31.

I am very much satisfied with the life reading sent to me last year. (Sd.) KALAPPA,
Hill Road, Mercara, Coorg. 24-1-31.

Your one year life reading sent to me by V.P.P. happened to be quite true.
(Sd.) A. PAUL,
Dickova Maskeliya Cricket Club,
Darrawella, Ceylon, 4-2-31.

I find what you have prophecied previously have all become true to my surprise. Now I have great faith in you (as great man of wonders). May your fame always be known all over the world is my earnest belief.
(Sd.) MRS. DORAISAMI IYENGAR
12, Hall's Road, Egmore, Madras.

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THE GLOOMY DEAN

But He Does Not "Disdain His Glass"

Dean Inge is seventy. Nobody from his writtings, would guess it. Twenty years ago he was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, and they at once began writing about him as though he were seventy then. He has been, in a sense. the same age all his life. The mind matured early and has never stopped working, with obstinate independence. This has preserved him from real old age. It also accounts for the irritation he causes. They cannot bear a man who looks at facts.

He was a son of the Provost of Worcester at Oxford. He went to Eton, as a Colleger, and thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he swept the board of Medals and Prizes. To Eton he went again, as Master: to Oxford; then to Cambridge, where he fascinated a generation of undergraduates with lectures on Neo-Platonism and Mysticism. A vicarage at Ennismore Gardens: and then the Deanery. And then, as becomes a Dean of St. Paul's, the full blaze of publicity. Very early he told some unpalatable truth. A journalist at once labelled him "The Gloomy Dean"; and the Gloomy Dean he has remained, writes Amicus in "Spectator".

It is, on the whole, a misnomer. He has gloomy aspects. He walks about the world with eyelids lowered, his head on one side, apparently muttering to himself. And he has not the gift of being jocularly optimistic when it is considered good form to be so. Some years ago there was celebrated at St Paul's the Tercentenary of the birth of Sir Christopher Wren. The cathedral was full. The front rows were full of corpulent gentlemen covered with robes, chains and badges. The present writer was seated just behind those front rows. The Dean preached. What did he say? Literally, I know not; but in effect this: "Well, we have met together to celebrate the tercentenary of Sir Christopher Wren. He was undoubtedly a great mathematician and a great engineer. I don't think he was a great architect; or, if he was, he certainly was not a great religious architect. This building is a triumph of engineering, but there is no spirituality about it at all; it might be a great Town Hall, but it is certainly not a great cathedral. It is, nevertheless, fine in its own way. However, we have just had one great war, and we shall probably soon have another. When the next great war comes, weapons of destruction will be far more efficient than they have ever been in the past; and, probably this building, together with every other physical thing that we value, will be blown into dust. And now to.." At which point one of the portly gentlemen in a gold collar turned to his neighbour, in front of me, and whispered: "There you are: gloomy as usual!"

It was the Englishman's comment. Dean Inge hadn't said a thing that wasn't true: but he wouldn't waive truth on a festive occasion. "The truth should be told" has always been his motto, and he tells it, as he sees it, in and out of season. He hasn't, naturally, a monopoly of the truth. He may, occasionally (or let us hope so) be wrong. But he does his best. He states the truth as he, provisionally, sees it: for the rest his view is: "They say; what do they say?—let them say!"

Dr. Inge is a born aristocrat. He believes in breeding (and supports Eugenics); he believes in education (and opposes levelling democracy); he recognizes the difference of races, and embraces the doctrine of the White Man's burden. A very sensitive man, he is peculiarly on his guard against sentimentality: the things he attacks most bitterly are the things he most narrowly escaped, escaping them through the power of his reason. As a scholar he was chiefly distinguished by his studies in Mysticism: as a propagandist he is akin to the bishop who wrote: "Things and actions are what they are; and the consequences of them will be what they will be: why then should we wish to be deceived?"

Dr. Inge is one of the few men now writing who envisage the consequences of current legislation. Most of our politicians, of whatever party, put Acts on the Statute Book without thinking at all about their effects on the social fabric. They impose taxes, extend education, alter franchises, and then are often aghast at the consequences of their own actions. Dean Inge frequently foresees what they do not foresee: and he rubs it in afterwards.

Because he looks at facts and expresses himself with painful acidity, he differs from everybody about something. By the same token he agrees with everybody about something. "I withdraw what I said about Dean Inge last week" is a remark one frequently hears.

Privately, he is sociable, and disdains neither his cigar nor his glass. And he has been intimate with most of the greatest men of his day—who have known their peer.

SIR ERNEST HOTSON'S APPOINTMENT

Legality Questioned

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The announcement on Friday last that Sir Ernest Hotson has been appointed to act as Governor of Bombay has been indeed a rude shock to the public. The whole affair appears to have been kept a closely guarded secret to disarm opposition and that now that the appointment is made it is probably expected that people would reconcile themselves to it as Factum Valet. The matter, however, in my opinion is none too safe for Government yet.

According to the communique issued by the Director of Information Sir E. Hotson "at present Senior Member of Council" who was then also given an extention in anticipation has been selected to fill the acting appointment during His Excellency's absence. It is clear from this that Sir E. Hotson's qualification to the appointment is that he is the Senior Member of the Council. Here lies the whole quibble. He was no doubt the Senior Member of the Council when the appointment was made but the material question is whether he is the Senior Member on the date the Governorship falls vacant and can step into the vacancy as such. Once you subscribe to the proposition that it is sufficient that he is the Senior Member at the time of the appointment and need not continue to hold that position until he takes over charge, then it follows that the interval between the appointment and the taking of charge might be any length of time during which another person or several other persons in succession might hold that position, and notwithstanding that the vacancy could be filled by one who though he has long ceased to be a Senior Member nevertheless held that position when the appointment was made. Supposing the Governor had decided now to go on leave not on 25th April, 1931, but on 25th April, 1932, could Sir E. Hotson on the date of his retirement on 10th April, 1931, by reason of his being the Senior Member of the Council on that date have been appointed to fill that vacancy? Such an appointment would indeed be an absurdity, and it is nevertheless so because the interval between Sir E. Hotson's retirement from the Council and the date on which he is to take over charge of the office of the Governor is only 15 days. Senior Member should be one who holds the position on the date the Governorship falls vacant.

No greater injustice could have been done to anyone than has been done to an Indian Member of the Council but no amount of criticism or protests would be of any avail unless some definite action is taken in the matter.

Section 91 of the Government of India Act 1919 lays down that if a vacancy occurs in the office of the Governor the Senior Member of the Governor's Executive Council shall hold and execute the office "until the successor arrives or until some other person on the spot is duly appointed thereto". The last clause in inverted commas evidently contemplates an appointment to fill the remaining term of a Governor's tenure of office when he is not returning from leave. The Section contemplates two kinds of cases: (1) leave of absence when the Governor intends returning and (2) vacation of office permanently. This is clear from the heading of Part VII of the Government of India Act in which Section 91 appears. The clause in inverted commas above would apply only the case of vacation from office in which case alone there could be a question of "successor" arriving or being appointed on the spot. The Section makes it abundantly clear that when the Governor goes on leave and intend returning, it is the Senior Member of Council who shall hold and execute the office. Instead, therefore, of wasting one"s breath in fruitless protests the most effective thing to do would be to question the validity of the appointment by an action in the High Court. The acts of this kind, which are of an unconstitutional character and constitute an infringement of Government of India Act can be enquired into by a Court of Law of competent jurisdiction, there can be no doubt, and it would be in the fitness of things to have an appointment cancelled which apart being unpalatable to a large section of the public, is an undeserved slur on an Indian Member of Council who enjoys the confidence of the public in a far greater degree.

Further is it a fact that the Finance Member did not know nor was he informed that Sir Earnest Hotson has applied for an extention of his period? Outwardly though Sir Earnest was enjoying farewell parties, inwardly he knew that he was not leaving the shores of India, on the contrary he was well aware that he was going to be elevated to the Governorship of the Province. Well, well, strange things do happen in this country of ours.—Yours, etc.,
CURIOUS.

INDIA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

1s. 6d Ratio "Somewhat Prejudicial."

The "Financial Times," London writes:—

There is a very general feeling in India that the people have been compelled to endure severe and needless hardship in consequence of the stabilisation of the rupee in terms of gold at 1s. 6d. When the question of economic safeguards comes to be discussed the rupee ratio will be one of the most keenly debated issues. The minute of dissent to the Hilton Young Commission of 1926, signed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, advocating a 1s. 4d. rupee, received the strong support of the Indian business community at the time, and subsequent events have given point to their argument much beyond anything that could then be foreseen. By stabilising at 1s. 6d. in 1926, India, whose currency was virtually a sterling currency, was exposed to the same necessity for deflation as that which provoked the protests of Mr. Keynes in this country. But, whatever may have been the difficulties encountered at that time, those caused by the extraordinary appreciation of gold in the last year and a-half have been immensely greater. The economic strain imposed upon India as a debtor country relying chiefly upon the export of agricultural produce to provide the necessary external gold credits has been acute. With the rupee linked to gold the prices of Indias exportable produce, raw cotton, rice, oil, seeds and the rest, have had to fall to the level of external values. To the cultivator this has meant severe financial pressure. Important elements in his budget, such as land revenue and interest on debt to the mahajan, are highly inelastic. Receiving a much smaller quantity of rupees by the sale of his produce, he has had to pay for taxes and debt the same sum as before. In this fact lies the explanation for much of the force with which Mr. Gandhi has pressed his campaign for the non-payment of taxes. For Government also the price fall has created special difficulties in meeting the home charges, fixed in gold, with a dwindling export surplus as measured in gold. The recent heavy borrowing is partly attributable to this cause.

IS INDIA PENALISED?

There are really two questions that now arise for discussion. Has India been unduly penalised in consequence of the maintenance of a fixed rupee ratio? Would she be benefitted by any modification of that ratio in the near future?

Much has been made in India of the injury done to the export trade by the maintenance of a 1s. 6d. rupee. Its effect has been somewhat prejudicial, but from the purely foreign trading point of view the advantages due to the elimination of exchange risk and uncertainty, and from the lower cost of trade finance, especially where, as in India, the exchange banks have to import funds for seasonal trade purposes, outweigh the temporary disadvantage to the exporter. A comparison between the recent experience of China and India strongly supports this conclusion. It is sometimes thought that, in consequence of the fixed gold exchange. India has had to pay more to meet the "home charges." This is incorrect, since these charges, fixed in terms of gold, are met by selling Indian produce at gold prices in the world market. Had the rupee been allowed to fall say. to 1s., a difficult tax problem would, however, have been presented. With an inelastic revenue system it would still have been necessary to find a large additional revenue. a step that would certainly have provoked discontent.

THE FUTURE.

The suggestion that India has had to increase the public debt in order to sustain the rate of exchange is inaccurate. The necessity would have arisen with a variable exchange in consequence of the reduced gold value of the export surplus. In one respect India has suffered by reason of fixed rupee ratio. The fixed costs, salaries being a prominent example, have become a higher real charge upon the national resources, and, assuming no recovery in the price level there is need for their revision. When a balance is drawn it will be seen that while India has certainly endured hardship by reason of the appreciation of gold, she could have escaped very little of this hardship by abandoning the gold standard. while she would in some important respects have added to her troubles. As regards the future, it is evident that there is no escape from troubles already endured by means of a reduced exchange value for the rupee. On the contrary, if it may be assumed that the present price level is more or less stable, an alteration of the ratio would merely introduce new disturbances. Finally, it should be emphasised that while in the past India's credit would not have been much affected by the fact of a variable exchange, the position is likely to be very different under a regime of self-government. Indian progress must continue to depend in part upon the power to borrow abroad. The terms upon which she will be able to borrow in the case of rupee loans must depend upon the confidence of the lenders in the maintenance of the ratio.

EFFECTIVE STOPPAGE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Some Pertinent Suggestions

Mr. B. B. Joshi writes:—

The Indian National Congress has decided to picket foreign cloth. India will be required to produce better cloth for the permanent reduction of imports even in the absence of picketing in her own interests. The cloth trade of India therefore requires better control and organisation.

Some time back, in an interview with the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Harjivan Valjee, the Vice-president of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association made out plea for urgent reforms in the methods of delivery and numbering of goods along with financial facilities. Nothing is heard over this view from trade organisations in Bombay but it appears that changes are necessary in the existing methods of selling Indian made Cotton goods. The solution to a great extent lies in the method of the working of the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association. This being a Merchants' organisation should serve as a great check on the cotton mill's so far as selling is concerned and be in a position to exercise pressure on any organisation for reforms necessary, in the cloth trade if it is earnestly deserved to replace foreign cloth which is imported in large quantity.

Mr. Harjivan Valjee, states: "It is deplorable state of affairs with our mills that several mills are using the same number on their manufactured goods. This creates unhealthy competition and rate cutting which eventually results in commercial immoral of manufacturing lower class of cloth bearing the same number and even reducing width. When experts find it difficult to differentiate between slight changes in quality it becomes hard or rather impossible for the consumer to select. Thus there is no standardisation of cloth which is one of the greatest assets of foreign mills in building reputation for each description. In some cases foreign mills refuse to sell other buyers, cloth bearing certain number to a particular buyer whose efforts have served a market and reputation for one number."

While agreeing with the above view it may be stated that the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association should standardise certain numbers and varities of cloth such as malmals, longcloths, sheetings, etc., in which there is bulk business. These cloths should always be made with same settings and have their prices fixed. A technical experts' committee should be appointed by the Association to examine cloths produced by various mills so that their prices may be fixed "off and on" the prices of the standard cloths depending upon the lower or higher quality of cloth respectively. In Japan and America such committees has been very successful so far as the adoption of scientific methods for checking of quality and price is concerned both in the interest of the manufacturer as well as the merchant. In Japan the business in yarn is based on standards. The "Sampin exchange" at Oska has fixed 20s' Kingyo yarn as the standard bases. Every few months the yarns of different mills are examined and "off and on" prices over the standard prices are fixed. The "Sampin exchange" possesses apparatus for testing yarn scientifically.

Standardisation is possible so far as the cloth trade is concerned and this is necessary in the interest of Indain cotton mills. The merchants should be assured of certain standard goods similar to imported ones if a reasonable reduction in imports is desired even in the absence of any political propaganda.

The necessity of technical experts committee is keenly felt under any merchants' organisation even to study scientifically all the imported cotton piecegoods and the results published for the guidence of the mills. The above statement is justified by the fact that the imports of cotton piecegoods according to the trade review for 1929-30 (a year without any political propaganda) issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department. amounts to 1919.3 million yards. The grey, bleached, and coloured goods from Japan have increased by 63 per cent, 154 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

If foreign trade in textiles is to be done away with, India would be required to produce 1919.3 million yards of cloth more than what she does to-day. If on an average loom produces 41 yards a day, the total loom required to produce the above imported yards per year come to nearly 1,50,000 which is nearly equivalent to the number of looms India has to-day. This can only be achieved if the Merchants' and owners' organisations would determine to bring about the necessary changes.

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Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
x Tango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
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Havre Maru	4th May.	15th ,,
orneo Maru	10th ,,	23rd ,,

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American Cotton Markets.

LONG LIQUIDATION ON WALLSTREET WEAKNESS

Textile Reports Dull And Prices Declining

BOMBAY, April 15.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points on higher Liverpool advices but later on declined on weakness of Wallstreet and long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 17 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10-30 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a oss of 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points at 10.01 c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 11 points. Early in the afternoon continental and Indian buying found small offerings: There were better Manchester reports. American reports were satisfactory but the market declined liquidation of May. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 5.70 and sales were 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures advanced 8 points and Egyptian cotton futures advanced 8 to 9 points. A big rise of 40 to 50 points was recorded in the Alexandria cotton market yesterday.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO.'S VIEWS.

"Since last we wrote, values have declined by roughly half a cent. The Co-operative Associations have been consistent sellers both of actual cotton and of contracts, and our advices indicate that sales of the latter alone are in the vicinity of half a million bales, the great proportion being of the May position which is now approaching maturity. While it has been very difficult all along to follow the so called stabilising operations of the Farm Board through the Co-operatives, it seems fairly evident that two main considerations have been before them in their last effort. Firstly to reduce their commitments in the present crop and so leave them free to replace with new crops if at the time it seems either expedient or necessary and secondly the hope that a combination of lower prices and their threats to wheat growers will result in a larger reduction in acreage and an abnormal acreage abandonment. Whatever the results may ultimately be, the immediate effect has been disastrous in that once again the trade has been frightened out of the market.

The continued weakness in the New York Stock market has also contributed to the weaker feeling in cotton and our mail and cable advices attribute this weakness to a general feeling of disappointment as to the hoped for general trade expansion.

The combination of the above two influences has led to drastic long liquidation and stop-loss selling and the technical position of the market has thereby improved considerably. At the decline there are indications of an increased trade enquiry and should this develop to any appreciable extent we think a shortage of contracts will have the effect of causing sharp upward reactions.

Pending further news of acreage intentions, we expect a continuation of quiet markets but would take advantage of those to secure requirements believing as we do that the hazards of the growing season will result in considerably higher prices later on."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 10.49 (Opening).

N. Y. May Lowest 10.27 (2.54 p. m.).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Roberts, Okell & Comline cable:—

"Think the market is near the bottom for the present. Think market is likely to advance, we favour buying."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. cable:—

"Despite firmer stock market decline caused by profit taking in a small market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from the Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Consumption report about as expected. Trade improving. Market more two sided. Buyers cautious with bids somewhat under the market. Think we are in a trading area with purchases on dips preferable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 14th instant.:—

9 a. m.:—New York Cables:—New York Cotton Exchange Service states:—"Total stock all cotton all hands U. S. A. at end March 9,400,000 bales compared with 6,976,000 bales same time last season. Sales Standard cloths during March 108 per cent. of production. Past two weeks U. S. cloth sales somewhat below current production. Mill situation shows improvement Germany, Poland but worsening in France, Italy and Czecho Slovakia.

3-12 p. m.:—New York Cables: Textiles dull at slightly lower prices. Market showing greater resistance, think in good technical position, looks like trading affair time being. Definitely prefer buying on breaks.

8-34 p. m. New York:—Liquidation, local selling, less urgent demand.

Reuter's cable:—New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and on liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) 5.53; Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 195¾ equal to 4.45. Difference 108 points equal to Rs. 48.

New York May (Close) 10.29 equal to 5.15; Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 195¾ equal to 4.45. Difference 70 points equal to Rs. 31.

Liverpool—New York 1st Liverpool close).

May 76, Oct. 58 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 14.

May	10.29—.17
July	10.52—.16
October	11.10—.17
December	11.10—.14
January	11.18—.17
Middling Spot	10.30—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 14.

May	10.26—.16
July	10.51—.16
Middling Spot	10.01—.17

NEW YORK.
New York, April 14.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	10.40
July	10.63
October	10.96

New York. Noon Call.

May	10.33
July	10.57
October	10.90

NEW YORK DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 14.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.47
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.67
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.87
Oomra, Good	3.87
Oomras Fully Good	4.07
Oomra Fine	4.27
Bengal Good	3.63
Bengal Fully Good	3.78
Bengal, Fine	3.93
Scinde Fully Good	3.78
Scinde Fine	3.93
Scinde Superfine	4.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 14.

May	8.52
July	8.62
September	8.74
October	8.80
November	8.51
January	8.94
March	9.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	9.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Opening	April 14. Closing
April		5.54+.09
May	5.60	5.58+.09
June		5.62+.09
July	5.68	5.66+.09
August		5.70+.09
September		5.73+.08
October	5.79	5.77+.08
November		5.81+.08
December		5.85+.08
January	5.91	5.89+.03
February		5.93+.06
March		5.91+.03
April		6.00+.08
Middling Spot		5.70+.04

LONDON METAL.
London, April 14.

Copper Braziers	£57
Yellow Metal	£42-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£11
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£1f
Tin, English Ingots	£117-1/4

MILLS COTTON CONSUMPTION IN U. S. A.

During March

The U. S. Census Bureau in its monthly report states that the consumption of cotton in mills in A the United States of America amounted to 491,000 Bales during March against 434,000 Bales in February. March consumption in past seasons compare as under:—

Season	Bales
1930-31	491,000
1929-30	509,000
1928-29	633,000
1927-28	581,000
1926-27	694,000
1925-26	635,000

STOCKS AND SHARES

NO INCLINATION TO OPERATE.

Narrow Trading Market.

Bombay, April 15.

The Share market ruled quiet but steady. There was no inclination on the part of operaters to enter into fresh risks and prices remained mostly unchanged. It is a discounted market with a minimum of open interest. Such a State of affairs indicates that there is nothing in the general situation either for a rise or a decline. Dullness in cloth demand is talked freely.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 15.

Bombay Dyeing 700, 698, 701. 700-10.
Century 257.
Colaba 108-2.
Crescent 78.
Fazul 411, 410-10.
Indore 368-2.
Madhowji N, 30.
Nagpur 370,66.
New Great 168, 67.
Pearl 250, 51, 50,
Simplex 70-10.
Swadeshi 291, 90.
Burma 252, 53,2.
Hydro 109-6 x.d. 108-12.
Tram 120-15.
Deff. 283.
Ord. 25-14, 10, 12, 8.
Bundi 15-12.
Indian 196, 96-14.
Katni Ord. 177.
Alcock 167-8, N.

MILLS.

Bambay, April 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	700-10
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	257-8
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	366-4
100 Colaba	108- 2
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	78-12
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-8-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	5-0
250 Fazulbhoy	410-10
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	125- 0
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	368-2
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10-4
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	146- 4
250 Laxmi	970
100 Madhowji	90
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330- 0
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	167-8
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	155-10
250 Pearl	250-0
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1800
250 Simplex	70-10
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	290-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1545
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-15 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	72-8 xd.
500 Imperial	1072- 8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-4- 6

CEMENT.

100 Bundi	15-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	196-14
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-0
40 Katni Dt.	710-0
100 Katni	177-8
10 Punjab P.	9-10
10 Punjab	9-4
100 Shahabad	158-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-10
15New India	18-0
200-100 Oriental	1632-8
10 Vulcan	5-12-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val	592-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	108-12 d.
1000 Tata Power P.	1107-8
1000 Tata Power	457-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranij	780- 0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	80-4
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	642-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	15-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-14
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46-4
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	25-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	167-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	188-2
50 Bom. Telephone	47-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-15- 0
125 Bam Burma Old	453-2
50 Bom. Burma New	160- 4
100 Indian Bleaching	150-0
15 Scindia	7-1-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-10- 0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-14

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS

New York, April 14.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's, per lb. Cents. 20.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb. Cents. 33 3/4.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb., Cents. 48.

New Orleans Spot Cotton 10.01

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 15.

Following cables are received here to-day:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

May s. 4/4 3/4d. unchanged.
July s. 4/6 1/8d. unchanged.
Oct. s. 4/8 1/4d. unchanged.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

May dol. 83-1/8 unchanged.
July dol. 63-3/8 down 1/2.
September dol. 61-1/2 down 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

Apl./May. £9-1.3 up sh. 5/-.
May/June £9-2-6 down sh. 1/3d.
Market firm quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Market closed.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

May./Aug. Sh. 17/4 1/2d. up 3d.
Sep./Dec. Sh. 18/3d. up 1-1/2d.
Market steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 139 down 1.
Sept. 147 down 1.
Dec. 155 down 1.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago.) "Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in the Northwest, but later declined on favourable weather, commission house selling and lower in Winnipeg market. Closed barely steady."

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, April 14.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, April 15.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/ Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra Rs. 6-12-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-8; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 5-14-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-6-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-6-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnetsum Chloride Merman Rs. 3-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs 43/ Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7.12-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing, Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, smal Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4.0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36-8-0; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs 31-8; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 32/8; Litharge Flake French, small packing Rs. 26-8-0 Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0 8-3; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs 0.6-0; Antimony, Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-0; Fomal-dehyde Rs. 0.5-6.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bambay, April 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 3 9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21 3 6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21 4 6
Silver, Ready	43 9 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43 10 0
Silver, 2nd ,,	43 6 0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, April 15

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/4 Lowest Rs. 34/1/6 Closing Rs. 34/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/12 Highest Rs. 32/15/6 Lowest Rs. 32/9 Closing Rs. 32/14/6.

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Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 15.

Following a decline of 17 points in New York futures our market opened at Rs. 201/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and prices declined eight annas on scattered selling. There was little business in the next crop months and Broach A/M. 1932 is quoted at Rs. 214/12. So far no double options business is done in new crops but sellers of "Call" and "Put" rights are ready to accept a premium of Rs. 43/ per candy but buyers are scarce.

There was a limited turnover of business and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 196/12
Broach J/A. 201/12
Broach A/M. 1932 214/12
Oomra May 173/8
Oomra July 175/4
Bengal May 153
Bengal July 155/4

COTTON TRADERS.
Bombay, April 15.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	1,800	16,700

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 15.

April	141-80	—3.10
July	133-20	—2.80
Oct.	129-60	—3.00

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Apr. 15.

Bengal Superfine	165	Mulkapur Fine	165
Bengal Fine	160	Khandesh Fine	165
Bengal F. C.	155	Muthia Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160	Muthia F. G.	155
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	155	Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	180
Wardha-Hingh Fine	130	Sillu F. G. G. S.	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	185	Parbhani F. G. G. S.	175
Yeotmal Fine	175	Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Arvi Fine	175	Indore/Ujjain Fine	185
Amraoti Fine	170	Broach Fine	200
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170	Broach F. G.	195

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1931

Restoring Congress Unity In Bengal

SJT SUBHAS BOSE'S CALL TO NATIONAL WORKERS.

Leave The Jobs Alone And Serve The People

CALCUTTA, April 15.
(By Mail.)

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a statement issued to the Associated Press says:—

"I have returned to Calcutta with the determination that I will do my very best to end the domestic quarrels in Bengal. This is required in order that Bengal may make her maximum contribution to the national movement and in order that she may get full credit for what she actually accomplishes. There is no doubt, that owing to domestic quarrels, Bengal has lost in prestige and it is imperative that we should end this state of things without delay. With this object, I desire to explore all the grievances that any group or individual may have and try my level best to remedy them I have already said in a statement that the only solution of our disputes lies in recognising the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as the supreme political organisation in this province. It is the duty of every Congress worker to place his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Bengal Congress Committee, and it is for that body to decide how and in what capacity our services should be utilised. No rival bodies, whether in the province, or in the districts, should exist, because those bodies only serve to undermine the prestige, influence and solidarity of the Congress organisation in the country.

My personal view is that political workers should, except under very exceptional circumstances, avoid positions or posts which carry emoluments or honour. I myself have never in the past sought any office myself and I hope that I shall never do so in future. Unfortunately, last year circumstances compelled me to stand for Mayoralty. The idea of the Bengal Provincial Cngress Committee was that the Mayoralty should not be the monopoly of one person and it was intended to put up Dr. B. C. Roy for the Mayoralty.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

After much dispute, the Congress Municipal Party in April 1930 unanimously passed a compromise resolution to the effect that in April, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta would be elected Mayor and in the event of a re-election, Dr. B. C. Roy would be elected Mayor next time. This arrangement had the approval of the B.P.C.C. Unfortunately when the time for re-election came, an attempt was made by a section of the Congress Municipal Party to set at nought the compromise resolution previously adopted by the Municipal Party and put up Mr. Sen-Gupta for the Mayoralty once again. This was the last act in a series of revolts against the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. This last revolt the Provincial Congress Committee could not take lying down, if it did not abdicate its functions. Consequently in the interests of the discipline and solidarity of the Congress organisation in Bengal, it was considered necessary to put me up for the Aldermanship and Mayoralty as against Mr. Sen Gupta. The situation has changed now and it is no longer necessary for me to be the Mayor. I thereupon gladly proposed at the Party Meeting that Dr. B. C. Roy sould be our nominee for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year. He is in every way fit for the honour, and I have no doubt that he will do justice to the high office. This arrangement will enable me to devote my whole time and energy to Congress work in and outside Bengal, and I feel that in the days that are before us, we shall have to strain, every nerve, if we have to keep the Congress banner flying.

NO HANKERING AFTER JOBS.

I also feel that this decision will incidentally help to clear the atmosphere in Bengal, and thereby help in restoring unity within the ranks of the Congress. I would like every Congress worker to demonstrate that his sole object is to serve the public and not to hanker after or hold any office, except when that is actually thrust on him. There can be no question of rivalry or competition among genuine national workers. The only competition—If there is any—is competition in service and suffering. And so far as I am concerned the only throne that I care for is in the hearts of my countrymen".—A. P.

"C" CLASS TREATMENT IN JAIL

Meerut Case Prisoner's Plight

Dharamvir Singh writes in "Hindu Herald:"

It is already known to your readers that Dr. Vishwanath Mukerji of the Meerut Conspiracy case by way of sympthy with the 'C' class polttical prisoners in their inhuman treatment by the jail authorities had gone on a hunger-strike for a period of 20 days and subsequently since August, 1930, has voluntarily accepted the "C" class treatment as a matter of protest against the ill-treatment meted out to these "C" class political prisoners. Now that the peace agreement has been signed between the Congress on the one hand and the Government of India on the other and all civil disobedience prisoners have been released from the District jail Meerut, on the 9th March he wrote to the Superintendent of the Jail, expressing his desire that he would like to go back to his previous treatment inasmuch as the conditions which compelled him to take this drastic step did not exist any longer. It is to be regretted that Major D. Clyde, the Superintendent of the jail, has taken no action as yet to give effect to Dr. Mukerji's wishes, in spite of the fact that the latter applied to him for permission a month before. May we hope that in view of the fact that Dr. Mukerji had been suffering from severe gastric disorder for the last 8 months and in view of the fact that his protracted incarceration in this jail for more than two years has very much impaired his health and he may be required to remain in jail for many months more, the Government will take immediate steps to restore Dr. Mukerji to his previous treatment.

ALL IS WELL WITH INDIAN ARMY.

Sir W. Birdwood's Assurance To British Public

LONDON, April 14.

"All is well with army in India" was the opinion expressed by Sir William Birdwood in a speech at the dinner given by the Royal Empire Society in London this evening. Sir W. Birdwood said that he believed that army in India was as contented as any army in the world.

Indian soldiers were magnificent, true, brave and loyal fellows, and "I am prepared to stake my life on the loyalty of the Indian soldier" said Sir W. Birdwood amidst applause.

Paying a tribute also to the bravery, staunchness, good temper and other qualities of the British soldier, Sir W. Birdwood remarked "We have seen changes and reorganisations, but in all, I thank God that there is one man who never changes the British soldier". Sir W. Birdwood described some improvements effected in recent years and said that all was well from the viewpoint of efficiency and discipline and contentment without which the first two were impossible.

King's Indian orderly officers were present and were welcomed by Sir W. Birdwood amidst applause.—Reuter.

Personnel Criticised

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

The "Leader" strongly criticised the selection of the personnel of the Cawnpore Enquiry Committee.

It is considered likely that there will become changes in the personnel of the Committee and Mr. Justice Moss King may be unable to join it. But nothing definite is known.—A. P.

THREAT TO PT. JAWAHARLAL

British Black Shirts' Letter.

PANDITJEE TREATS IT AS A JOKE

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

Newspaper "Abhudyia" publishes a facsimile of an alleged letter addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru supposed to have been written by the British Facist Party threatening him, that as the Pandit had sympathised with the treatment which Bhagat Singa gave to Mr. Saunders for the sake of India, they would give him exactly the same treatment for the sake of England. It is understood that the Pandit has treated it as a joke.—A. P.

TRIAL BY JURY IN CONSPIRACY CASES.

Interpellations In The Commons

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons, replying in the negative to Miss Lee who asked whether Bhagat Singh Rajguru and Dutt(?) were tried by Jury. Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that he was not prepared to take action that Miss Lee had suggested, namely to amend the Indian Criminal Procedure, so that the accused persons may be tried by a jury of their countrymen.

Mr. Brockway urged juries for all such trials, in view of the desirability of having popular authority behind the verdicts.

Mr. Benn replied that the matter was governed by the Criminal Procedure Code.—Reuter.

EN-ROUTE TO ENGLAND

Rt. Hon. Sastri To Sail With The Viceroy

MADRAS, April 15.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri left for Bombay this morning en route to England. He sails by the same boat as Lord Irwin. Sir C. P. Ramaswai Iyer also left for Bombay by the same train. Sir Joseph Bhore, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Lady Bhore left for Bombay last night.—A. P.

Picketing At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, April 14.

Picketing of foreign cloth has been resumed and this has badly affected business and fresh imports are also restricted.—A. P.

Pt. Dev Ratan Sharma Dead

NEW DELHI, April, 15.

The death has occurred of Pandit Dev Ratan Sharma, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.—A. P.

Khadi & Swadeshi Exhibition At Mirzapur

BENARES, April 14.

The reception committee of the U. P. Political Conference to be held at Mirzapur on May 2nd, 3rd and 4th are organising a khadi and swadeshi exhibition along with the conference. The exhibition will be opened on April 28th and will remain open for eight days Khadi producers and manufacturers of swadeshi goods of various provinces are requested to send their exhibits before April 25th..

HOPING FOR THE BEST

Viceroy's Reply To M. Ps' Message

LONDON, April 14.

Acknowledging the message sent by nearly 300 members of the House of Commons of the successful conclusion of his conversations with Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Irwin, wrote to Major Graham Pole on the 19th March expressing his thanks for the message from "so many members of the House of Commons."

Lord Irwin added: "It is very kind of them to have thought of showing their appreciation in this way. I shall always preserve the list of signatures as a treasured memento. It is too early, of course, to say that we are out of the wood yet, and none of us need underestimate the difficulties ahead. But I think, there can be no doubt that the atmosphere is sweeter now than for some time, and we can but hope for the best."—Reuter.

Government Examining Position Of Trade To

Mr. Gillet replied that His Majesty's Commissioners had been kept continuously informed of the position. They had undertaken close investigation into the competitive situation, with regard to bleached cottongoods and the report on the subject would be communicated to the trade as early as possible.—Reuter.
previous treatment.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIA

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Hacking asked what action Mr. Gillett had taken in the past three months to improve the cotton trade o India.

LATE ARRIVAL OF "VITA."

Cutch State's Apathy For Passengers.

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, April 14.

The steamship "Vita" having arrived late on 7th instant the sea as usual in this season was rough and windy. The *machwas* consequently had difficulty in getting alongside the steamer and began drifting. The British Indian Steamship Company's steam launch rendered valuable and commendable help. The apathy of the Cutch State to the amenities of the port and the facilities to the passengers who contribute Rs. 15 lakhs *korls* to the State.

Mr. Lakhimidas Tairsee of the Passengers Traffic Relief Association, and President of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad now on here drew attention of the British India Steamer Co. and suggested an early arrival of "Vita" by dropping calling at Porbandar on the outward voyage. It is understood the steamer company is favourably considering this suggestion. The steamer company next season is putting down at Mandvi port for the safety of the passengers.

The power launch and smaller craft to get in and out Mandvi creek more readily. The action of the British India Steamer Co. in looking after the safety of passengers is much appreciated and greatfully acknowledged by the passengers and the public of Cutch.

GEN. AVARI'S DETENTION IN LUNATIC ASYLUM STRONGLY CRITICISED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Apr. 12.

The attitude of Mr. E. Raghvendra Rao—the Home member over the question of re-transfer of Mr. Manchershaw Avari from the Lunatic Asylum back to the Central Jail and his non-release under the new agreement, is being strongly criticised.

It will be remembered that owing to strong representation made by Mr. B. F. Bharuch of Bombay while he was at Nagpur, the Home member is reliably reported to have given an assurance to Mr. C. B. Parekh M.L.C., that Mr. Avari would be released before the actual date of his sentence which falls due on 4th of June 1931. This was taken to mean that Mr. Avari would be released soon thereafter.

It is now nearly 2 months and the assurance of the Home-member is still awaiting fulfilment.

A mass meeting of the women of Betul was held on the night of April 10th at 8 o'clock in the Jain Pathshala, under the presidentship of Shrimati Dhanvanti Ranka—the wife of Seth Punamchand Ranka—the Secretary of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee. It was a unique function as no meetings were held at Betul of women only. The principal speaker was Shrimati Sajjan Devi of Calcutta, who emphasised the necessity of wearing khadi and the removal of purdah and appealed to the audience to take a more active interest in politics as Mahatma Gandhi's picketing soldiers.

The long felt want of having an exclusive library and a debating Room for ladies only, will be removed by the opening of the Ladies library at the old Hitkarini school Jubbulpore. The opening ceremony has been fixed for the 11th April.

ABHYANKAR INTERVIEWS AWARI

Early Release Expected

SATYAGRAHA AT HOSPITAL GATE

NAGPUR, April 15.

Satyagraha at the main gate of the mental hospital to secure the release of Sjt. Mancharsha Awari continues.

A Medical Board examined him last evening, with a view to ascertaining whether Sjt. Awari is sane, in the presence of the District Magistrate.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister, accompanied by Dr. Sonak interviewed Awari and were present when the Board examined him. Mr. Abhyankar expects Awari's early release.—A. P.

LATE MR. K. T. PAUL

London Students' Condolence

LONDON, April 15

The Indian Students Union, London, at a meeting adopted a resolution expressing condolence upon the death of Mr. K. T. Paul. The Union has cabled its sympathy to Mrs. Paul.—Reuter.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

During the week ending April 4 there were in all 273 attacks and 118 deaths due to cholera against 312 and 158 in the previous week. Including Town Circiles, Kolaba District reported 5 attacks and 3 deaths against no attack and no death; Poona 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Satara 117 attacks and 51 deaths against 117—57; Ratnagiri 3 attacks and 3 deaths against 1—1; Belgaum 64 attacks and 22 deaths against 54-37; Dharwar 28 attacks and 8 deaths against 52-15 and Bijapur 51 attacks and 27 deaths against 88—47.

Wai Town had 28 attacks and 10 deaths against 75—27; Poona City 3—3 and Bombay City 2—1.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 37 attacks and 27 deaths from plague against 53 and 25 in the previous week. The returns by districts, including Town Circles, are as follows:—Surat 4 attacks and 5 deaths against 7-3; Thana one attack and one death against 3-4; Satara 6 attacks and 3 deaths against 4—2; Ratnagiri 2 attacks and 2 deaths against 7—1; Belgaum 9 attacks and 7 deaths against 18—9; Dharwar 4 attacks and 2 deaths against 3—1; Bijapur 6 attacks and 3 deaths against 2—1 and Kanara 4 attacks and 4 deaths against 8—3.

Vengurla town had 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Bhiwandi 1—1; Karwar 2—1; Kumtha 1—1; Bulsar 3—5 and Bombay City 1—0.

SHIVRAJPUR MINES.

Forty-three cases and seven deaths from Influenza were reported from Panch Mahals district, of which 41 cases and 6 deaths were from Shivrajpur Mines.

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

The Imperial Air Mail Liner left for Calcutta at 5-10 this morning. —A.P.

(Continued from Column 7).

night was a pre-conceived plot to check the growing feelings of patriotism and nationalism amongst Muslims. I call upon all responsible citizens of Bombay who have the fair name of this city at heart to rise like one man to stern this tide of goondaism.

Before I finish, I want to add a word regarding the objection raised in the meeting. On enquiry from Shah Sahib he stated that he never announced that he would use his "danda" against the Congress, but what he meant was that in case the Congress gave up their ideal of Complete Independence, he for one would fight both against the Government and the Congress, and exhorted the Muslims to be prepared for that fight if the time came.

TRUTH BEHIND DONGRI HOOLIGANISM

Shaikh Hisammuddin's Statement

Shaikh Hisamuddin, of Amritsar, member of the A.I.C.C. interviewed by a Press representative regarding the dastardly outrage at Dongri said that he was present in the meeting from beginning to end. In fact he had a mind to address Bombay Muslims that night regarding their duty towards their Motherland at the present juncture. He further stated that after what he had witnessed and heard on that fateful night, he felt so much grieved and ashamed that he had decided not to utter a single word, but had been forced to give this detailed interview in the face of the mischievous propaganda that has been intentionally started by "The Daily Khilafat" and the "Evening News of India" wherein facts had been badly mutilated and the grieved party grossly misrepresented. So far as the facts of the occurrence are concerned I am not prepared to add anything to what has already been published in the Gujarati papers, the "Bombay Chronicle", and the "Times of India" an organ notorious for its willing and blind support to anything that is anti-Congress. After this clear publications I could never dream that any responsible journal could ever have the audacity to invent things which had no bearing on the actual case in point. For an instance, both the "Khilafat" and "Evening News" state that "parties exchanged blows and consequently members of both sides were wounded". Now as an eye witness I can safely challenge this statement to be grossly wrong and misleading. For all the persons injured belong to the Congressite Muslims and there is no report on record anywhere in Bombay barring the Khilafat Office where this statement seems to have been prepared. that any so-called Khilafatist Volunteer or their sympathiser received any injury at all How could it be possible to conceive that the party pledged to non-violence would ever dare to go against their creed? Moreover the injuries sustained by my friend Mr. Abdur Rahman Kasam Mitha, a responsible worker of Bombay lead us to the conclusion that it was simply to that volunteer pledge that a powerful and wealthy youth like him preferred to be injured in the face of volunteers at his command which could very easily crush that "Goondaism" had he so desired. But strange are the ways of the civilized world of to-day, wherein it is essential to tell a lie quite calmly believing that it cannot stand the test of righteousness.

A LIE.

Shaikh Sahib further stated that it is a lie to say that Maulana Ataulla Shah Bukhari was speaking in support of the Congress. On the other hand he did not utter the very name of the Congress in his forty-minutes speech not to say of asking anybody to support it. In the words of the "Times of India": "The Maulana had not yet come to the Congress side of his subject when one of the persons at the meeting interrupted him". "But", continues the "Times", "the Maulvi was not given the opportunity of explaining the point raised. There was a sibultaneous rush to the dais from all corners of the meeting and the general attack on the persons seated on it". Now, there is no mention of any onslaught from the Congress Muslims, yet both these apostles of honesty and truthfulness come forward with a statement "that the man who raised the objection was attacked by the supporters of Maulana Ataulla Shah Bukhari after which stones and lathis were exchanged from both sides instantly and regular skirmish followed which resulted in the death of a Pathan youth who was stabbed in the abdoman and died on his way to the Congress Hospital. It is also stated that both parties were injured and Maulana Ataulla Shah was seriously wounded in the head, consequently the meeting had to be dissolved and police reached the place instantly and brought the situation under control".

DISGRACEFUL.

The above statement consists of such mischievous lies that I feel ashamed in contradicting a paper that seems to take pride in having a truthful writer of Maulana Shaukatali's fame as its Editor-in-Chief. Surely I cannot congratulate him in view of the above disgraceful method adopted to vindicate such a "goonda" force when it culminated in the death of an innocent Pathan youth of 25 years whose only crime it was that he wanted to serve his Motherland in his pure and simply way, and at that time he was protecting the lamps that were installed in the Dongri compound. Can Maulana Shaukat Ali, his paper or any of his sympathetic Seths of Bombay, put up a single henchman of theirs who according to them was wounded by the conveners of the meeting? This is a fact that a herd of youngmen, a majority of whom consisted of minor raw youths who could not even understand the very slogans that they were crying out at their best to create disturbance in order to finish the meeting, did rush the platform crying hoarsely and raising their fists in a menacing attitude, that "after boycotting the Muslim Conference at Delhi you dare come and recite Koran here". "Go away" we do not want to hear you." "You are against Khilafat Committee" etc., etc. This is also a fact that some stones were thrown on the stage and one of which did strike Maulana Bukhari on the right thigh. But I am sorry and I sympathise with veteran "soldiers of Islam" that they badly failed in this sublime and most essential Khidmat-i-Islam i.e., they could not do away with Bukhari but on the other hand they fulfilled their desire by taking away the life of an innocent and an ordinary volunteer from among the opposite ranks. May God give them better luck next time.

CERTIFICATE TO POLICE

The "Krilafat" further eulogises the prompt services of the Police in handling the situation properly. I am at a loss to follow this for there was no sign of any police Sergeant when the hooliganism started. A Police Inspector did come on the dais and asked Maulana Bukhari to dissolve the meeting when constitutionally he ought to have requested the chairman of the meeting, Dr. Rajabali Patel, who was present at that time. But I cannot understand this strange advice when as guardian of Law or Order the Inspector ought to have addressed hooligans either to sit there silently or to leave the compound forthwith, and when Bukhari Sahib asked him to to his duty he merely shook his shoulders and calmly left the dais, probably thinking in his mind that the implications and responsibility of the guardian of Peace were fully maintained. We left the maidan half an hour after the dissolution of the meeting and yet there was no sign of the police nearby. Probably they came when the compound was cleared directly we left the maidan, and Maulana Shaukat Ali's paper at once comes forward with the certificate of good-will and prompt discharge of duty. Maulana Shaukat Ali may give them any certificates he likes, but as an eye witness I am convinced that the Dongri Police neglected to do their duty for they ought to have directed their attention towards the mischief mongers rather than forcing the speaker to refrain from explaining to the Muslims the teachings of the Holy Kuran and implications of Islamic civilisation. The goonda Force displayed on Tuesday night when leaving the maidan in a lorry raised shouts of "Islam Zindabad" and "Maulana Shaukat Ali Zindabad", thereby showing to the Muslims of Bombay as well as their ring leaders that they have come out successful by taking the life of an innocent Pathan Youth in place of Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari and forced the conveners of the meeting to dissolve it.

PRE-CONCEIVED PLOT.

On Tuesday evening before we started for the maidan Mr. Abdul Rahman Kasam Mitha informed us quite frankly that he apprehended trouble from anti-Congress forces on reliable information in the morning. I would have certainly preferred the postponement rather than courted the loss of a young man's valuable life. Under the circumstances I have no hesitation to declare openly that all this display of hooliganism and goondaism displayed on Tuesday

(Continued in col. 5.)

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